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THE RESULT.

[illegible]rs will see in the returns of the re[illegible], which we publish this morning, [illegible] assure them that the result has been [illegible] the Whig candidate for the Presidency. [illegible] administration of national affairs is [illegible] from the party that has held it for [illegible] years into the hands of other men, [illegible] different policy, founded on oppo[illegible]. Will the change be for the bet[illegible] must be a question of anxious interest [illegible] citizen who loves his country and his [illegible] more than party; and experience [illegible] teaches that the change must be for [illegible]. We desire to say nothing against the [illegible] whom it has pleased a majority of the [illegible] to the helm of State; but, with re[illegible] the present head of the Administration, [illegible] we shall but repeat the universal sen[illegible] candid and intelligent persons to say [illegible] the country has no superior as a statesman, [illegible] in whose integrity and patriotism they [illegible] sooner confide. The narrow, selfish con[illegible] of a party policy have never been [illegible] in a single act of his peaceful and prosper[illegible] administration. The Constitution and the [illegible] have been his sole guides. To preserve [illegible] the integrity of the first, and to cause [illegible] with inflexible firmness [illegible] impartiality, have been the acknowledged [illegible] of his brilliant career. As no change could [illegible] better, we have too much reason to [illegible] the effects of the change which is to come. The avowed principles of the "Young America" [illegible] its wild progressiveism are in their [illegible] the reverse of the conservatism which [illegible] guide every just and honorable Govern[illegible]. But, though we may be willing to believe [illegible] Pierce much less imbued with the reckless [illegible] proclaimed by some of his leading advocates, [illegible] been glad to see him yesterday defended [illegible] organ from the very natural im[illegible] of sharing in the aggressive and lawless [illegible] by his most active orators, yet [illegible] of the party now to be in the ascend[illegible] [illegible]lists in the broadest sense, and [illegible] dangerous lengths. The territory of [illegible] States, vast as it is in extent, is yet [illegible] for the expansion of their Quixotic [illegible]. The selection of a President by [illegible] has something in it fearfully omin[illegible] trouble. There is something, too, [illegible] of their candidate so opposite to [illegible] principle of action in such cases, that [illegible] sanction which it has received from [illegible] pregnant with evil consequences. They [illegible] of high distinction, experienced in [illegible] State, eminent for their virtues, who [illegible] reputation for themselves at home and [illegible] whose long services in high stations [illegible] a guaranty to the country that [illegible] of aggressive or grasping ambition [illegible] encouraged to endanger its peace and [illegible] the party should have thrown aside [illegible] given their preference to one un[illegible] management of public affairs and lit[illegible] the country, is an anomaly in politics [illegible] to high statesmanship and to all [illegible] distinction by public usefulness. [illegible] too, which has manifested itself [illegible] country, in preferring a citizen of [illegible] to one whose life for near [illegible] has been a series of important and [illegible] to his country in peace and war, [illegible] us to fear that we are about to [illegible] position heretofore assigned us in [illegible].—*National Intelligencer.*

SIGNS, OMENS, &c.

[illegible] P. M., on Tuesday, there was a vio[illegible] which blew down the rickety plat[illegible] Capitol square, upon which the first [illegible] demonstration was made in Virginia, [illegible] a single ghastly candle. This [illegible] wreck were typical of the Pierce [illegible] wreck announced a few hours [illegible] North.

[illegible] a beautiful rainbow appeared, in[illegible] of peace, prosperity and union [illegible] administration of Franklin Pierce.

[illegible] minutes before seven on the same [illegible] was a sensible earthquake, the [illegible] the Democratic storm that shook the [illegible] Whiggery" to the centre of its em[illegible].—*Yesterday's Enquirer.*

[illegible] would not have proved a very [illegible] soothsayer in ancient Rome—where [illegible]" were regarded as *significant pre*[illegible]. The "violent hurricane" was but the [illegible] the "sensible earthquake" and we [illegible] originate in "the Democratic storm: [illegible] the Gibraltar of Whiggery to the [illegible] embattlements!"

[illegible]quakes" are, *we* thought, any thing but [illegible] and proceeded from the internal [illegible] the earth. When the earth quakes, [illegible] great and unnatural commotion, aris[illegible] *destruction* of some portion of its [illegible]ments." We cannot recognise in the [illegible] storm" any peculiar control over the [illegible] the earth—unless, indeed, the En[illegible] to assert that the Democratic party [illegible] league with *Old Nick*, who is the spirit [illegible] and destruction.

[illegible] beautiful rainbow" followed the "violent [illegible] and was *illusory*, as it was immedi[illegible] by a "sensible earthquake," which [illegible] *a powerful revulsion in nature.* [illegible] *this* was caused by the fall of the [illegible] storm" or not, we rather think that [illegible] soothsayer" would have said, there was [illegible] wrong;—for nature herself was thrown out of gear, and the "earth was made to quake."

The Eagle used to be a proud omen—as the storms and flashing lightnings, the "sensible earthquakes," were *evil* omens. Perhaps, then, we have been forewarned, by this "sensible earthquake," that at that hour, was planted on American soil, the elements of foreign broil and intestine commotion—which will, in quick succession, cause the *American heart to quake.*

Richmond Whig.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1852.

THE ELECTION—WORSE AND WORSE.—We grieve to say, that we have to give up North Carolina. It, too, has gone for the spoilers, by a majority of about 1500, as we learn from Raleigh. Cherokee county is said to have lost 400, and Burke 700.

It is but a poor consolation that we are assured that Kentucky and Tennessee have gone right.

When our last paper was issued, there seemed scarcely a doubt on the mind of any one here, that this State had given Scott and Graham a majority. So certain was it considered, that certain Locofocos fell to abusing the State, (so we are informed,) in language more disgraceful to those who thus applied it to the good old mother of us all, than to her. They offered to bet, too, that the Whig majority would not be over 1000.

We mention these things, not only to express the contempt which every true son of North Carolina ought to feel for those who depreciate her, but to show that all were alike surprised at the result. Clingman, it will be seen, has done it. And truly is it matter of amazement that he has had the power to accomplish so much of evil. It is incredible that the result would have been what it is, if the people of the West had known what is now known, of his doings and sayings at Raleigh.

But the deed is done, and deceiver and deceived must abide it alike.

One thing we insist upon—that as Clingman has done the work for the Locos, he should have the Senatorship. "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

We shall not be surprised, however, if the traitor is dosed with his own physic;—if those who have "kept the promise to the ear, should break it to the hope."

P. S. ONCE MORE IN DOUBT.—We learn by a Democrat who left Raleigh yesterday morning, that all the counties were heard from except Macon and Haywood, and Pierce was ahead from 300 to 500 votes only.

The Asheville Messenger of Nov. 3d says,

The Election.—So far as we have heard, the majority for Scott over Kerr in August, is about 300. Mr. Clingman's influence was so overwhelming at Asheville, his home, that Scott's majority was 10 more than Kerr's! and it is so much so throughout the District that there is scarcely a genuine prominent Whig left who has not deserted him for the space of now, henceforth and forever; and this is the sentiment of the Whigs of the whole State. Their eyes have been opened at last, as by a hand-spike!

Scott's gain in Yancey, 250!

THE VERY LATEST.—We have just received the following Telegraphic Despatch:—

RALEIGH, Nov. 11.

Two counties in the West still to hear from; result doubtful. Pierce's majority supposed will be 200.

"*Who* are the victors?" The Abolitionists or the Nullifiers? The Distributionists or the anti-Distributionists? The Tariff men or the anti-Tariff men? The South Carolina school or the New Hampshire school?" asks the Richmond Whig. The questions might be still further extended. All manner of politicians and parties have united in achieving the victory. It remains to be seen who will enjoy its fruits. And if they hold together for two years, much less four, we shall be greatly surprised. Let the Whigs be of good cheer, and bide their time. Another Presidential election will come round again in four years, and by that time the country will have had enough of Locofocoism. A four years' term, likely to be worse even than Polk's or Van Buren's, will be succeeded by a Whig victory such as those which ousted them.

PIERCE'S CABINET.—The Northern papers are already beginning to discuss the probable complection of the next Cabinet. It is generally supposed that John Van Buren will be in the Cabinet as Attorney General. But we do not credit it. It would be too bold a measure to put such a rank abolitionist in such a station.

ABUSE OF GEN. PIERCE.—In reply to some remarks of the Richmond Enquirer, in which the Whigs are charged with "attempting to tarnish the lustre of Franklin Pierce's good name," the Richmond Whig defies that paper to produce one single disreputable charge against Gen. Pierce's personal character, but what originated with democrats. The publication of the New Boston speech was made by Locofoco abolitionists, not by Whigs. The charge of intemperance, and other disreputable things, originated with Ex-Gov. Isaac Hill, a thorough-going Locofoco. Capt. McLane, a Locofoco, charged him with cowardice, in failing to resent a slap on the face by Col. McGruder.

The fact is, that the Locofocos, as usual, did all the blackguarding. They not only started charges against Gen. Pierce, but against Gen. Scott also. They said that he was a coward and a drunkard, and had robbed the soldiers of their pay.

According to Locofoco testimony, both the candidates for President were more fit for the Penitentiary than for the White House.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Mr. Richardson introduced a bill to increase the capital stock of the Bank of Wadesborough.

Mr. Steele introduced a bill to amend the Constitution of the State. The bill was read a first time, and the question being put, shall the bill be ordered to a second reading? it was negatived,—twenty-six Senators only voting in the affirmative, while the Constitution requires that bills of this description shall be passed, at each separate reading, by a vote of three-fifths of the whole number of Senators. [The bill proposes to amend the constitution by expunging that part thereof which regulates the mode of amending that instrument.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a bill, (which under a suspension of the rules was read three times and passed,) to allow further time to the Sheriffs of the several counties to make their returns of the votes given in the Presidential Election.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Dobbin presented a memorial praying for the passage of a law to prevent the obstruction of the Cape Fear by the works of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

W. E. Hill, of Duplin, introduced a bill to make the wilful trespass on land by cutting timber trees, and unlawful hunting, indictable.

Mr. McNeill, a bill to incorporate the Lumberton and Cape Fear Plank Road Company.

A resolution passed by the Senate, fixing the first Monday of December for the adjournment of the General Assembly, was read. Mr. Mooring moved its indefinite postponement. Not agreed to, 74 to 33. Mr. Dortch moved to lay on the table till 1st Monday in December. Rejected, 56 to 48. The resolution was then laid on the table 53 to 46.

The bill concerning public roads, ferries and bridges in the county of Bladen, was read a third time, and after a few remarks from Mr. McDugald in support of it, passed and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. C. Johnson introduced a bill to incorporate the Greensborough and Deep River Plank Road Company.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, November 8, 1852.

My Dear Sirs: The Senate to-day has acted upon a considerable number of bills. There were none, I think, deserving especial notice. I will mention, however, that the engrossed bill from the House, to amend the Revised Statutes concerning Divorce and Alimony, so as to enable a man to obtain a divorce when he finds that he has married an unchaste woman, was rejected on its second reading. I am glad to see that our Legislature is not disposed to encourage divorces in this State. As a general principle, the more difficulties that are thrown in the way of obtaining them, the better for the sanctity and purity of the marriage relation. The bill for the repeal of the act establishing the county of Jackson, was up again to-day, and Messrs. Steele and Thomas had a few passages; but on motion of Mr. Thomas it was laid on the table again until Wednesday.

In the House there were several matters of interest. The committee on Education, through Mr. Cherry, its chairman, reported the bill to appoint a general Superintendent of Common Schools, and for other purposes, with some amendments, and recommended its passage. It was made the special order for Wednesday next. This bill is very similar to the one presented by C. H. Wiley, Esq., at the last session, and advocated by him in a speech of much ability. I hope it will meet with a better fate this session than it did at the last.

Mr. Williams, of Warren, also made a report, in behalf of the minority of the Committee on Constitutional Reform, in favor of the Free Suffrage Bill, and dissenting from the views of the majority. This report was ordered to be printed, and was made the order of the day for Friday next.

At 12 o'clock the special order, viz: the bill to amend the charter of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, the question pending being the proposition to strike out the 18th section. Mr. Strange, of New Hanover, addressed the House in reply to Mr. R. M. Saunders, and in opposition to the clause in the bill providing for an immediate connection with the North Carolina Rail Road. He reviewed the history of the charter of the N. C. Road, and contended that it could not have been passed but for the appeal to State pride, and the prospect held out of building up a market in our own State. In furtherance of this object the restriction was put in the charter that the connection should not be made until the superstructure of the North Carolina Road was laid from Goldsborough to Raleigh. But if it was for the interest of the Road or of the State that the connection should be made, he should not object to its being done. He then met the argument of Mr. Saunders in regard to the freight on timber and iron, and endeavored to show that it could be procured cheaper on the Wilmington Road than on the Raleigh and Gaston Road. By his calculation, they would save $32,000 on the iron. He gave some interesting statistics in reference to the port of Wilmington, and very handsomely defended that town against any charge of a want of liberality or enterprise. Her citizens ask for no exclusive privileges. But put them on a footing with the citizens of the towns similarly situated in other States, and their enterprise will enable them to accomplish what they desire. They desired to be connected with the people of the West, and though their hands were full, by subscriptions to the Manchester Road, to the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement, &c., they had subscribed $138,000 to the N. C. Rail Road. He replied to the remarks of Mr. Saunders in regard to the action of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company in declaring a dividend at their late meeting, and defended their course. Mr. Strange was calm and collected, and treated Mr. Saunders with the utmost courtesy throughout. This was to be expected, of course, as Mr. Saunders had publicly disclaimed having made any allusion to him in his previous remarks.

Mr. Saunders replied to Mr. Strange at some length. He seemed to admit the correctness of all that Mr. S. had stated, and complimented him highly on his speech. He referred to an article which recently appeared in the Wilmington Herald, (sent to him by a friend,) from which there seemed still to be some misunderstanding about his position. He did not intend to be put in opposition to any section or to any improvement.—After speaking most favorably of the enterprise of Wilmington, giving her people the credit for having taken up the flag of Internal Improvement, which was trailing in the dust, and borne it in triumph through the State,—he said that as a stockholder in the N. C. Road, and as a Director, if the iron could be brought cheaper to Wilmington than to Norfolk, he should go for having it brought in that way. He said that he did not censure the stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Road for declaring a dividend on the stock, but he had only expressed an opinion that it ought not to be done without at the same time providing a sinking fund to pay off their debt.—The Democratic platform and Nag's Head also received additional notice. He concluded by expressing a willingness to agree to a proviso that the connection should not be made until the superstructure of the N. C. Road was laid from Goldsborough to Raleigh. Messrs. Dobbin and Spruill also made a few remarks on the amendment,—the former explaining his views on the subject, and expressing a willingness to vote for the bill with a proviso that the connection shall be made when the superstructure of the North Carolina Road is laid; and the latter opposing the connection as the true policy for building up our own seaport towns.

The proposition to strike out prevailed; and pending a motion of Mr. Avery to amend by inserting a section providing for the connection, by condemning land, &c., the House adjourned.

Yours, &c. E.

RALEIGH, November 9.

Dear Sirs: The Senate was engaged to-day on business of but little importance to the people generally. The most interesting item, was a bill introduced by Mr. Kelly, of Moore, to authorize Justices of the Peace to resign their commissions before the County Courts instead of to the Governor, as now required.

The House has been a scene of unusual interest. The bill to amend the act incorporating the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company was taken up, and after a long debate, of interest and ability, was amended by adding a clause to provide for its connection with the North Carolina Rail Road when the superstructure of the latter is laid from Goldsborough to Raleigh. Another amendment was offered by Mr. Hill of Caswell, to give the State *four* Directors instead of *three*, as provided for in the original charter. This last amendment elicited a debate of some warmth, and before taking the question the House adjourned. Those who spoke in favor of the connection, were Messrs. Hill of Caswell, Caldwell of Guilford, Dargan, Smith, Avery and Amis. Those who opposed it, were Messrs. McDugald, Spruill, Hill of Duplin, and Strange. No other subject was taken up. The bill to abolish Jury trials in the County Courts, to appoint two additional Judges, &c., was postponed to Monday next, and made the special order for that day at 12 o'clock. E.

JUST VIEWS.—The Richmond Whig, after referring to the various and conflicting grounds upon which Pierce and King were supported in different sections of the country,—here abolition and there Southern, here tariff and there free trade, &c.—adds, that

"The only question settled, that we can perceive, is that the plunder of the public, as in the days of Van Buren, shall be renewed. Well, the Whigs have accumulated some 20 millions surplus—which will afford some rich pickings: but we doubt whether they will suffice for all the hungry patriots, eager to serve their country for a consideration. This very vice of our system—this redundancy of the office-seeking spirit—may contribute to the salvation of the country. The inability of any party to feed all its partisans, renders all parties unstable in this country, and prevents any one from fixing its talons permanently upon the vitals of the Government. The disappointed or disaffected fly off, join the opposition, and by the time the next election comes, aid in making a triumphant majority.

"The Whigs have only to stand by their colors. By a firm, compact and united front, they may render their country invaluable service, and keep in check a party that might otherwise be reckless of consequences. They have struggled for the best interests of their whole country—their principles are those of the old Republican fathers—their measures are those which are essential to the peace, prosperity and glory of the Republic."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—It is believed that a very large amount was contributed to this noble work on the day of the late Election—(being one good thing done in atonement for much evil.) We notice the following amounts:—

At Baltimore	$1500	New Orleans	$1100
Washington, Md.	106	Savannah, Ga.	350
Harford	81	Augusta	160
Anne Arundel	42	Griffin	18
Cumberland	42	Buffalo, N. Y.	346
Annapolis	30	Norfolk, Va.	49
Westminster	15	Wilmington, N. C.	23
Cincinnati	1210	Fayetteville	23

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—In the case of a fugitive slave at Philadelphia last week, the identity of the fugitive being clearly established, he was remanded to the custody of his owner, and a certificate granted. Not the slightest disposition to interfere with the decision was manifested by those present.

INTERESTING SLAVE CASE.—A gentleman of Maryland, Cecil Oliver, Esq., has recovered $2,800 from Daniel Kaufman of Pennsylvania, for harboring and concealing thirteen slaves who ranaway from Maryland and escaped into Pennsylvania.

GOLD.—The London Times estimates that the gold mines of Australia will produce this year £40,000,000, equal to $200,000,000. Also, that 100,000 persons will have left the British Isles for Australia during this year.

Extra Term.—We learn that his Honor Judge Caldwell appointed an Extra Term of the Superior Court for this County, to be held on the 4th Monday of January next.

Such was the amount of business on the State Docket that the Civil cases were untouched during the term just ended.—*Wil. Herald.*

Gerritt Smith.—This notorious Abolitionist has just been elected to Congress from a District in New York which gave Pierce and King about 1,000 majority.

Can't find out his name.—We opened a Washington City paper yesterday, and in an article under the head "Our next President," found the following: "The great struggle is past, and Franklin A. Pierce is our next President."

Wilmington Herald.

The Odd Fellows of the United States spend more than half a million a year in aid of sick members, &c.

A REPLY TO UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

The misdirected philanthropy which so abounds in the Northern States as to weep over the imaginary wrongs of "Uncle Tom" in the South, and shuts its eyes and its hands to the real wrongs and misery of Uncle Tom at its own doors, seems to have found a thorough exposure in a book recently published in Philadelphia, called "The Cabin and the Parlor; or, Slaves and Masters," by J. T. Randolph. We have not seen the book itself, but find in one of our exchanges the annexed extract from it. What we have remarked, however, is, that no such *furor* is excited at the North over this book, as that which greeted Mrs. Harriett Beecher Stowe's book on slavery at the South. Why is this? The horrors of negrodom exist among themselves, and they might relieve unmitigated distress at home, at their very doors. But they have no heart for that. It is only distress abroad that they care for, and that too without caring sufficiently to give their money—only their tears—for its relief.

"NEGRO QUARTERS" IN NEW YORK.

"How this suburb ever came to exist in a city so wealthy and enlightened, and how it is suffered to continue, is a problem we do not pretend to solve. But there it stands, as it has stood beyond the memory of living men, a vast sink of filth, destitution, vice, crime, disease, and ungodliness of every description, a reproach on the boasted civilization of the city, a mockery of the philanthropy, which can see evils everywhere else, but has no eye for its own social sores. The very walls of that dingy, pestiferous, Pariah-haunted quarter seem to say:—'Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat and swallow a camel, Woe unto you, Scribes and Parisees.'

"You are met by signs of the approaching quarter long before you actually reach it. Repulsive looking blacks, filthy, or sensual, or both, begin to appear, some lounging lazily along, others picking up rags and bones. Here and there you see a dirty urchin, all in tatters and without shoes or cap, eating a rotten peach which some housewife has thrown away, and he has just picked up. Next the houses begin to assume a decaying look. The wood-work is unpainted, the mortar has disintegrated from between the bricks. The water spouts are broken off, the shutters frequently hang by one hinge, bricks loosened from the chimney lie on the blackened roofs, the gutters are choked up with all sorts of decomposing refuse, and the pavements are broken, irregular, and often slimy with mud. Miserable stores, usually in old frame houses, are seen here and there; these have generally but one window, where candies, lemons, sausages, fruit, segars, pipes, vegetables, and dead flies are mingled promiscuously together, the whole being dimly visible through panes that have probably not been washed for a year. By the door stands a barrel of charcoal or an armful of wood to be sold by the cent's worth, or on a broken chair a tub of cold water in which are bottles of ginger pop, spruce-beer, or mead, with a dirty tumbler turned over the top of one of the bottles. Within appears a counter, painted blue or green, with oily butter, tallow candles, lard, and sugar inviting purchase. Sometimes an inside door leads to an apartment behind, where, if the door is open, a filthy-looking bed, or an old settee covered with ragged quilts may be seen; but sometimes there is only a dirty curtain which divides into two, what was originally intended for a single apartment. Unmistakable signs of cooking utensils, besides the greasy smell, show that this is the room where the family live, the chambers up stairs being let out to lodgers.

"Often the stores are of a different description. They are places where old iron is sold, the pavement being lumbered up with broken stoves or barrels full of scraps, and the window crowded with rusty chains, hinges, locks, shovels, tongs, spikes, and nails of every size and make. Or they are marts for the sale of cast-off clothing.—Napless hats, waxy pantaloons, odd boots and shoes, crumpled bonnets of silk that have once been white, coats of every fashion and age, faded and tattered shawls, and dresses of calico, lawn, de laine, or silk, some flounced, some trimmed with fringe or lace, some that had once cost enormous sums and rustled at the most exclusive balls; but all greasy, stained, or spotted with grimy dirt.—Or they are low pawn-shops. Here three gilt balls hanging over the door, and the words 'Money loaned on goods of every description,' offer delusive relief to poverty or hold out a bounty on crime. Old prints on the walls; mock jewelry, lamps and candlesticks in the windows; tables, chairs, bed-steads, cradles, bureaus, bits of carpeting, beds and pillows, scraps of oil-cloth, portable furnaces, and all the wrecks of hopeless destitution, crowd the shop-floor. Now and then abject looking creatures may be seen leaving those greedy warehouses of Mammon, where the traffic is in the life of the victim, often in his soul. Bloated whites or blacks, selling the covering off their offspring to get the means to purchase rum. Wives parting with their wedding-rings to buy medicine for a sick husband. Mothers pawning their very garments to procure bread for their starving little one. Children, little children, heritors of immortal woe or bliss, bargaining away the first fruits of theft, and learning, from the leer of the ghoul within, that from that day they are his, body and soul, to do his work of hell, and yet be devoured at last. Finally—you enter a dirty, narrow alley, where the close atmosphere almost sickens you; and now you are, at last, in a northern negro quarter.

"The houses are mostly old, tumble-down wooden structures, two stories high and black with age, or brick dwellings with more capacity and pretensions, dirty beyond imagination, and inhabited by ten or a dozen families each. Scattered about the middle of the narrow street are piles of decaying vegetables, with here and there an old shoe, or perhaps a ragged straw hat, half sticking out of the reeking mass. The gutters are stagnant with filthy water, in which nearly naked children, sitting on the curb, dabble their feet. On the cellar-doors older ones may be seen kicking up their heels or basking in the sun like black snakes. Most of them have bow-legs, or enormous heads, or present other frightful or repulsive deformities. Along the street voices are heard crying, 'crabs, crabs, O, crabs alive.' At the corners are seen drunken, quarrelsome men, other lowest types of degraded humanity. On the door-steps sit disgusting creatures, black or yellow, in the attire of women, generally large and filthily dirty, with sleeveless dresses torn and greasy, bare shoulders, bosoms lewdly exposed, hair uncombed and matted, and legs and feet naked. Go there when you will they are always idle. They pass the time calling to each other across the street, bandying vulgar jests, or swearing oaths of horrible blasphemy."

MR. FILLMORE.

In regard to Mr. Fillmore and his Administration, (says the National Intelligencer,) we think that impartial history will pronounce on them the judgment briefly but justly expressed in the annexed extracts from an article which we met with some time since in the columns of an esteemed contemporary:

"When we speak *now* of Millard Fillmore in the language of praise, it will no longer be regarded by the most bitter partisan as incense offered at the shrine of power. From such a motive we have never spoken, but we may now pour out our hearts without such motives being ascribed to us. We say, then, what we firmly and conscientiously believe, that there has never been in the Executive Chair of the United States, since the days of George Washington, a wiser and better President. We will go further, and express our doubts whether we shall for a long period of years have such a President again.

"His administration of the domestic and foreign affairs of the United States has preserved the Union of this country, and promoted its honor throughout the world. When he came into the Presidency we were on the eve not only of a dissolution of the confederacy, but of civil war. The North and the South were arrayed against each other in hostile sections, and the hearts of the most hopeful were filled with ominous forebodings of the future. Mr. Fillmore was a Northern man, and the most popular Whig in the Empire State of New York. If he had listened to the seductive persuasions of sectional prejudices and influence, he might have exalted himself, but it would have been on the ruins of his country. He never hesitated for a moment in his decision. He took no counsel of 'flesh and blood.' He looked neither to the right hand nor to the left, neither to the North nor the South, but to the *Constitution* alone, and, standing firm and unflinching upon that strong foundation, he bade defiance to the storm of section and fanaticism.—His conscientious, patriotic, and heroic course saved the country, and upon the compromise which he established both parties have now taken their position; and thus the nation has set its broad seal to the wisdom and justice of his course.

"Amid all the trying scenes through which he has passed, in the centre of such a whirlwind of excitement and confusion as never before agitated the land, he has never for an instant lost the remarkable self-possession and firmness which have characterized his whole life, but has stood as unmoved as a lighthouse in the midst of the breakers, dashing back the angry waves, and sending forth a calm and cheerful light into the darkness of the midnight storm. All honest and patriotic men of all sections and all parties have reposed confidence in his character, and realized a new feeling of hope for the Union while its destinies were in the hands of one who had proved himself too pure to deceive others, too wise to be himself deceived."

* * * *

"Mr. Fillmore will carry with him from the Presidential office the most profound respect, gratitude, veneration, and love of all patriots in the American Union. His Administration will be remembered with feelings of kindness and gratitude by both Whigs and Democrats."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR—*Dear Sir:*

The journalists of our State are in the habit of publishing in their papers for the benefit of the people articles upon almost every subject, save one; and that one, the military system of our State; and as our Solons are now in conclave for the benefit of the sovereigns, I will suggest to them through your paper, that they revise the system entirely, or repeal all laws now in force.

It is well known that the commandant and officers of a Regiment form a Court for adjudication of such causes as may come before them. They proceed to their duties by taking a solemn oath, and other formal proceedings; a spectator unacquainted with the laws would be led to think it quite an important tribunal, but as the law now stands they have but little of its protection in their deliberations.

These thoughts have been suggested by witnessing a scene a few days ago at a Battalion and Court Martial. A young man of my acquaintance neglected to appear on parade with his Company, and, as is usual in such cases, a guard detailed on the occasion, arrested him, whereupon he resisted and after considerable parleying he was released, but at the sitting of the Court he was called to render an excuse, which he did by abuse and defiance. When ordered by the presiding officer under arrest for contempt, he immediately drew a deadly weapon on the officers charged to arrest him, when a fracas of the most exciting and alarming character ensued that I ever witnessed. The Commandant ordered out the entire Corps of Officers to assist in the arrest, which they finally succeeded in doing, and imprisoned him for eight hours, the severest punishment provided by statute.

It is hoped the Legislature will not adjourn before they afford better protection, (by Law) to Military Officers than they now have. For under present circumstances, few men will care to go to the expense of equipment when the laws are so vague and undefined and affording so little protection as at present.

Alison the Historian, is said to be preparing a continuation of his History of Europe down to the establishment of a military government in France in 1851.

Macaulay's third and fourth volumes are reported to be ready for the press.

A new volume of history by Mr. Bancroft is announced in the Literary World, for the coming season.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Mr. CHARLES E. LEETE to Miss S. LOUISA HAWLEY, daughter of Col. Sam'l T. Hawley.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. E. McNair, Mr. A. K. CROMARTIE, of Bladen, to Miss CATHARINE A., daughter of Mr. Thos. Munroe, of Cumberland.

DIED,

In this town, yesterday, Mr. MARTIN McPHERSON, aged 61 years.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 5—Brig Susannah from Cardiff; Schr Mary Powell from New York. 6—Brig Clarence from Turk's Island; Schr Laura from New River. 9—Schrs H E Weston from Philadelphia, D L Clinch from Baltimore.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

The attention of the whole civilized and commercial world has been strongly attracted to the expedition which our Government is fitting out for Japan. The thing is novel in its design, yet it enlists the sympathies of the most intelligent in all parts of the globe. The result of the movement remains completely in doubt. Yet it is in accordance with the spirit of the age, and it belongs to a species of progress which the most conservative may commend and support.

The following, from the London Sun of October 19th, indicates something of the interest which is felt in Great Britain for this enterprise, identified as it is with the civilization of the century:

"Here is a country of extraordinary dimensions, which has been, in a political sense, so to speak, hermetically sealed from the rest of the nations of the earth during no less protracted an interval of time than the last two centuries. It is at length about to be forced into some communication with the external multitude, thanks to the generous enterprise of the United States Government; for it must be observed that the expedition which has been so long talked of as about to proceed to Japan from the ports of the American republic has been only for a while delayed, not altogether abandoned. The interruption is simply attributable to that unlucky squabble about the British fisheries, which appears to be undergoing the process of an amicable settlement, owing to the better judgment of Mr. Webster and the energetic resolution of Lord Malmesbury. Almost immediately may be anticipated, therefore, the intelligence that the vessels engaged in the undertaking already specified have set out for their very singular place of destination.

"It is impossible not to wait with peculiar eagerness the result of this novel and humane enterprise. For ourselves, we look forward to that result with some such interest as we might suppose would be awakened among the generality were a balloon to soar off to one of the planets under the direction of some experienced aeronaut. Nor can the comparison be regarded as in any way so very extravagant, seeing that Japan is to the rest of the world almost as untrodden a region as the surface of the moon or of Jupiter. Seriously speaking, we may assert that we know rather more about the inhabitants of the Flying Island than about the hitherto almost inscrutable and really fabulous Japanese. Golownin, it is true, has given us an account of the latter, but an account by no means so categorical or explicit as that furnished in reference to the former by Lemuel Gulliver. The wonder is how this ignorance could have so long survived the application of the steam engine to the purposes of navigation."

In any view of the matter, this expedition, we should think, must be productive of useful results. Japan, heretofore excluded almost entirely from intercourse with the rest of the world, contains a population of some thirty or forty millions. The imperial cities of the Empire vie with London and Paris in point of population, magnificence, and splendor. The country is vastly productive, and affords the materials of a lucrative commerce. It is adverse to the interests of the world and to the fellowship which ought to exist among nations that such a populous and productive empire should continue in a condition of isolation.

Baltimore American.

LIBERIA.

The fact that the American Colonization Society intended sending out 175 colored emigrants, in a vessel which was to leave Norfolk (Va.) on the 4th instant, being announced, the number of applicants has increased until there are 480, of whom the largest portion are from Virginia, the rest being from North and South Carolina. One hundred and twenty-five are from Norfolk and its vicinity. The company, having actually promised passages to as many as 350, is now preparing to send out two vessels, one of which will leave Norfolk on or about the 13th instant, and the other Wilmington (N. C.) about the 20th.—Upon these facts the Philadelphia American remarks as follows:

"This excess of emigrants over the number required is a noteworthy evidence of what we have before remarked, that the colored people of our country are much more disposed to emigrate than they were some years since. Every vessel which has been announced as ready to take emigrants to the new republic has found more than her complement of passengers, and there can be no doubt that, were the facilities for emigration greater than they are at present, the number of the free colored people desiring to go to Liberia would be found amply sufficient to occupy them all. It cannot be long before such opportunities will be afforded at most of the large seaport cities, not merely through the aid of colonization societies, but by the entrance into the field of private commercial enterprise. These societies have not now means adequate to the performance of their task, but no doubt the general desire entertained by the American people to aid that unfortunate race in their exodus to the land of their forefathers will prompt them to contribute freely from that abundance which prosperity has showered upon our people.

"The opinion is becoming every day more widely diffused among the free colored race in America that the republic established by their kindred on the western coast of Africa is as free, peaceful, secure, and happy as our own, and that it is governed by a public policy which is wise, enlightened, and promotive of prosperity. From their friends and acquaintances who have gone there they hear constantly, by letter, the most favorable accounts of the land, and the prospect which there awaits the emigrant. With these inducements before them, it is not surprising that they are desirous of leaving a land where they must always be an inferior race, to go where they will be equal with all, and endowed with all the rights of freemen and citizens.

"At the North, where colonization has for many years encountered the most strenuous opposition, a spirit of inquiry has been aroused among the colored people who opposed it, and they have held meetings in various places for the purpose of taking the matter into serious consideration. In some cities societies have been formed among them to emigrate to Liberia, and one of these, at New York, has sent out an agent to examine the country and make report."

A New England Custom.—According to universal custom, in the town of Marshfield, on the Sabbath of Mr. Webster's death, between the hours of seven and eight in the morning, the bell of the Parish Church was rung violently, to announce to the startled inhabitants within hearing that a death had occurred among them. Then it was struck three times three as a signal, that a male person had died. Next the bell was struck slowly and deliberately *seventy strokes*—to denote the age of the dead; and then there went up a mournful voice from every house, "it must be that DANIEL WEBSTER is dead."

A planter near Franklin, (La.,) has gathered this season eleven hundred and seventy bushels of sweet potatoes from three acres of land—"and left behind," he says, "enough to fatten about forty hogs."

In a slander suit at Northampton (Mass.) last week, the plaintiffs recovered one cent damages, and costs to the amount of *one quarter of a cent!*

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

There is a natural curiosity to learn what will be the policy of the administration which General Pierce is to organize on the fourth of March, and of which, by the votes of the people, he is to be head. The Boston Transcript, whose editor is a personal friend of General Pierce—though the Transcript is a neutral paper in politics—has the following article on the subject:

General Pierce.—Never was a President of the United States elected under more gratifying auspices, or by a more overwhelming popular vote than General Franklin Pierce. He will come into power with such credentials from the people as no President of the United States has ever had, if we except Washington and Monroe. He must be fully aware that it is not to the tactics of party, or the efforts of politicians and partisan presses, that he is indebted for the unparallelled support which he has received. The people themselves, independent of party ties and party divisions, have come forward in their might to place him in power as the more unequivocal representative of those principles of attachment to the Union, which they regard as paramount to all the fleeting questions of the day.

We believe that General Pierce is deeply impressed with these truths; and we believe that while true to his past political creed, he will construe it in no narrow spirit, but take a broad and liberal view of affairs, and aim to be the President of a people rather than of a party. We are not so romantic as to suppose that he will retain in office the supporters of Gen. Scott; but we look for a temperate and discreet exercise of the appointing power, and a due regard to the character and ability of incumbents. The "fillibusters" have misjudged their man, if they expect to find a tool in General Pierce. Distinguished for his scrupulous adherence to fair dealing in a profession, where the temptations to diverge are frequent,—a sound lawyer, and so far conservative as a due reverence for law and laws can render a man,—we have no fear that he will countenance illegal enterprises against other countries, or that, to secure a transient popularity, he will violate any legal or constitutional principle of our government.

Never did a young man enter upon a more splendid career than that which now opens to Franklin Pierce. Backed by the almost unanimous support of the entire country, he will commence his Presidential term, untrammelled by other pledges than those which his own past acts and avowed sentiments have given to the world. A "new man," he has no troops of personal "clients" and expectants, who will regard their past services as claims for Presidential favors.—He enters upon the service of the country with no reservations pledging him beforehand to the service of individuals. From what we know of the man, we believe he will make an honorable, competent, patriotic Chief Magistrate; generous and unselfish in his motives of action; independent, magnanimous and liberal in his treatment of opponents; vigilant, scrupulous and industrious in the details of his office; led by no blind guides; duped by no Kitchen Cabinet, and lending himself to no act or policy unworthy of his high and responsible station.

We may say, in advance and with all confidence, that if the acts of the administration of Gen. Pierce, will justify what is here said of him, he will merit and secure the cordial approbation of the good men of all parties. We have hopes that he will not disappoint these expectations. The majority by which he is elected relieves him and his administration from dependence on factions or incidental aids for support. No man, and no party combination of men, may claim that the result of the late election was controlled by them. It is an emphatic voice of the people, and their good, the upholding of the Constitution, and the firm and just administration of the laws—these are the matters which are to determine the character of the coming administration; and the way they are acted upon by it, will decide what shall be its fame, for good or evil report, in the history of the country.

And then again—Gen. Pierce will take the office from the hands of Millard Fillmore, who knew no purpose as President, but to serve his country, and to scrupulously perform his duty. The model is before him; he has but to persevere in the good deeds which characterized the acts of President Fillmore's administration, and Gen. Pierce will do honor to the office, be a blessing to the country, and win for himself a fame, which only belongs to the wise, the good and the faithful public officer.

The Whig party holds in relation to the coming administration, an independent position—ready and free to oppose what in it is right, and not anxious, but determined to condemn it when in the wrong.

But the future is all a blank. It will be for the public and general policy—the *characteristics* which shall be given to his administration—to determine whether Gen. Pierce, as President of the United States, shall deserve the praise his friends give him, and justify the confidence the people placed in him, when they elected him to that high office. To the realization of what the future will bring forth, we refer our censure or our praise—hoping that he may not deserve the first, and glad will we be if he shall deserve, and thus command, the last.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

A Fortune in View.—Mr. John Crofts Coffield, aged 76 years, died on the 28th ult., at his residence in Ann street, where he had for several years lived in a penurious and retired manner.—It was believed that by his penurious habits he had saved a small sum of money, earned at his trade, cobbling boots and shoes, but great was the surprise of his friends and others on overhauling the old boots in the corner of his room, soon after his death, to find some of them literally crammed with old wallets well filled with the "root of all evil." It is impossible at present to tell the amount of fortune he has left, but we have heard it estimated at so large a sum as to seem incredible, $200,000, and what makes it more interesting to the parties concerned, he has left a will as long as the moral law, well and faithfully executed, in which he decrees that his estate shall be kept in trust for *twenty years* before the heirs, with one exception, can receive any benefit therefrom.—*Boston paper.*

John Crofts Coffield, who died in Boston, on the 28th ult., supposed to be worth $200,000 (as already mentioned,) we are told by the Chronicle, there, had not laid in a bed, except when travelling, he being too miserly to indulge in such "extravagance," as he termed it. He had made his lodgings on trunks and boards, and finally died, lying upon a large trunk. Three days preceding his death, he purchased a burial lot in Mount Auburn. He lived, if living it could be called, in a small shop off from the street. He lived a bachelor, not being willing to marry on account of the expenses incident upon a married life, and dragged out his existence as solitary as an oyster. His meals cost him on an average six and a quarter cents, and in payment he generally tendered a crossed fourpence. He had not probably taken off his clothes for a year. Avarice shone from his cold glassy eye; he loved no one, and no one probably loved him. The late Dr. Parkman was his friend, and was selected as his executor.

The ice trade of the United States exceeds, in amount, the wine trade of Bordeaux.

Letter from Mr. Webster to Senator Dickinson.—The Binghampton Republican publishes the following interesting letter addressed by Mr. Webster to Mr. Dickinson, just as Mr. W. was leaving the Senate to take his place as Secretary of State. Its allusion to painful occurrences in the past, is the charge brought by Mr. Dickinson against Mr. Webster, in regard to the Ashburton treaty and to the strong language in which they were repelled:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, '50.

My Dear Sir: Our companionship in the Senate is dissolved. After this long and most important session, you are about to return to your home; and I shall try to find leisure to visit mine. I hope we may meet each other again two months hence, for the discharge of our duties, in our respective stations in the Government. But life is uncertain; and I have not felt willing to take leave of you without placing in your hands a note containing a few words which I wish to say to you.

In the earlier part of our acquaintance, my dear sir, occurrences took place, which I remember with constantly increasing pain and regret; because the more I have known of you, the greater have been my esteem for your character, and my respect for your talents. It is your noble, able, manly and patriotic conduct, in support of the great measure of this session, which has entirely won my heart, and secured my highest regard.

I hope you may live long to serve your country; but I do not think you are ever likely to see a crisis, in which you may be able to do so much, either for your own distinction or the public good. You have stood where others have fallen; you have advanced, with firm and manly step, where others have wavered, faltered and fallen back; and for one, I desire to thank you, and to commend your conduct, out of the fullness of an honest heart.

This letter needs no reply; it is, I am aware, of very little value; but I have thought you might be willing to receive it, and perhaps, to leave it where it would be seen by those who shall come after you. I pray you, when you reach your own threshold, to remember me most kindly to your wife and daughter. I remain, my dear sir, with true esteem, your friend and obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, U. S. Senate.

It sounded very odd to hear, as we were compelled to hear last week, the repeated *firing of cannon over the defeat of General Scott!* We had heard the roaring of artillery at his victories over the enemy in Mexico, during the Mexican war. From the Rio Grande to the St. Johns the welkin had been made to ring in honor of those victories, and Democrats did not think of General Scott except as a great soldier, a skilful commander, and a successful negotiator. His half year of battles and his half year of civic triumphs in the civil government of Mexico won for him the approbation of all his countrymen, and the admiration of the world abroad.

So it was during the war of 1812-'15. The voice of cannon was not then heard except to commemorate his victories, and the artillery spoke of those victories wherever there was powder to burn and a cannon to make the air vocal with the news of triumph! But now, alas! from Washington to New Orleans, and back again to Maine, there are bonfires, illuminations, and the firing of cannon at General Scott's defeat! Such demonstrations, we must confess, fall unpleasantly upon our ears, not so much because Gen. Scott was defeated,—for that, under the circumstances, seemed inevitable from the start—but because Gen. Scott has done too much for the whole country to make his personal defeat a source of merriment to any true and intelligent man in the country. He who was specially honored by Jefferson and Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Adams, Van Buren and Polk, and who has had special marks of approval by word or act from each and all of these Presidents, who has received unexampled praise for his heroism and humanity in war, and for his skill and judgment in peace,—who was selected by Jackson to head the army in South Carolina pending the times of Nullification there, and by Van Buren to settle the difficulties on the frontiers of New York and Canada, and the frontiers of New Brunswick and Maine,—who quietly removed 15,000 Cherokees to the western borders of the Mississippi, and who never failed in any of the very many services assigned him by his country,—it strikes us, is worthy, in his old age, of some better fate than the firing of cannon and the shouts of victory at his defeat.

If there must be shouting over General Scott's defeat, be it so; but let not the disaster be announced by the booming of cannon. It carries one back to Queenstown, Chippewa, and Niagara, to Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, and Molino del Rey. We are forced to contrast the guns fired there with the guns we hear now. We remember that some of them wounded, and very badly wounded, General Scott; that he was once a prisoner of war, and redeemed his own imprisonment with that of a score of faithful Irishmen who served under him; that he imparted hope and vitality to a desponding soldiery and country, and finally came out of the war victorious, though but half alive.

This was in 1814, and it is 1852 now. Gen. Scott has just been a candidate for President of the United States; and though Jackson, Harrison and Taylor, all military men, received each a large Electoral and popular vote, Gen. Scott is the worst defeated man that ever run for the Executive office.

Though the causes of this result are plain, and the consequence was inevitable, still the Democratic shouts over Scott's defeat sound harshly on our ears, and we would be glad to see more moderation displayed by the victors. Two nights in succession, last week, the Park was made vocal with the roar of cannon, and more music of the same sort, we are told, is in preparation for the week upon which we have entered. Save your powder, gentlemen of Tammany Hall. Don't fire any more cannons because you have been successful over Gen. Scott, the successful soldier in two wars, and the victor in a score of battles.

New York Express.

Stock.—An unusually large number of mules and horses passed this place this fall; from what we can learn it will not be the case with hogs, for they seem to be scarce and high. $5½ per hundred is now asked.—*Asheville Messenger.*

Age of the Men of the Time.—President Fillmore is 52 years old, having been born in 1800, in Cayuga county, N. Y. Macaulay, the historian, is 52 years; and so is Bancroft, the author of the History of America. Abbott Lawrence, the late popular and able Minister to the Court of St. James, was born in Groton, Mass., in 1792, and is now consequently about 60 years of age. Edward Everett, the new Secretary of State, was born in Dorchester, Mass., in 1794, and is now 58 years old. Washington Irving was born in New York, in 1783, and is therefore not far from the mature age of 70. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of the French Republic, was born at the Tuileries in 1808, and is therefore in his forty-fourth year.

The Washington National Monument has attained a height of one hundred and eighteen feet, and may reach one hundred and thirty before the close of the season.

Sharp Practice.—The Springfield Republican says that John Van Buren has been to Concord since the election. This is sharp practice. There will be anything but *concord* in the party if John gets a place. And the same may be said, if he don't get a place.

PROGRESS.—We fear that much of the "progressive spirit of the age," of which Locofocoism is so fond of discoursing, is of the sort described in the following paragraph from a Baltimore letter:

"It is full time now that the Judiciary in authority in Baltimore should turn their attention to the important duty devolving upon them as conservators of the public peace. It is a fact universally observable and lamentably true that since the adoption of the new State Constitution and the transformation of the old judiciary system, the state of public morals has degenerated terribly. Riot and all manner of outrage seems to be running not only at loose ends, but perfectly mad. Not a day nor night passes that some shameful outrage and revolting violence is not recorded.—Unoffending citizens and strangers are waylaid, knocked down, assaulted, robbed, and even murdered, without a moment's warning, by bands of rowdies, who seem to have neither the fear of God nor man before their eyes. It is really dangerous to be out late at night. The time has come when something must be done to subdue this violence. It has gone on until endurance has ceased to be a virtue. I have been a resident of Baltimore for twenty years, and can truly say that I have never before known so deplorable a condition of society. Some few offenders have been arrested and punished; others have been in the hands of the law, and permitted to escape, whilst the great majority are never detected."

Earthquakes, we think we have before stated, were quite common in the neighborhood of Baltimore and Richmond on Election day (2d inst.) A contemporary reminds us, there was a similar catastrophe, according to Milton, on the transgression of our first parents. At the moment when that occurred, as he relates—

"Earth felt the wound, and nature from her seat,
Sighing through all her works, gave signs of woe,
That all was lost."

Telegraphic Enterprise.—The enterprise of bringing the Old and New Worlds within four or five days' communication with each other, through the powerful agencies of steam and electricity, is likely to be soon brought to a consummation. The capital for the Newfoundland Electric Telegraph, connecting New York with Cape Race, has has already been subscribed, and the completion of the line is promised early in the coming Summer. The line will be fifteen hundred miles long, one hundred and fifty miles of which will be submarine. Commencing at Cape Race, it crosses the Island of Newfoundland, and thence, by a submarine line of one hundred and forty miles, crosses the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and, traversing Prince Edward's Island, by another submarine line, reaches Cape Tormentin, in New Brunswick, from whence its course is direct to New York. At Cape Race a steam yacht will intercept the European and New York steamers, gather from them the most important intelligence, and transmit it with the speed of electricity to its destination. The completion of the project contemplates the running of a line of steamers to and from some port on the Irish coast, from whence a line of telegraph will communicate with London.

Great Speed.—Some extraordinary engine running was performed on the railroads in Massachusetts on Monday in collecting the election returns. The Springfield Republican says:—

The locomotive on the Connecticut River Railroad, under the personal direction of John B. Wyman, the superintendent of the road, ran from the Vermont line to Springfield—fifty miles—making six stops on the way, in fifty-three minutes! This is an average of more than a mile a minute, running time. The locomotive on the Western road ran from Pittsfield to Springfield—fifty four miles—in an hour and ten minutes, including one stop for wood and water. This is very fast running, considering the numerous curves of the route, and very fast running without considering anything.

The New York Mirror says that the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, of that city, who was elected to the Bishopric of Rhode Island, with the rectorship of Grace Church, in Providence, has declined their acceptance.

To the Farmers of Cumberland County.

THE Committee appointed to procure some one to deliver an Address before the "Cumberland Agricultural Society," take pleasure in reporting, that they have secured the services of HENRY ELLIOT, Esq.—The Address will be delivered in the Court House, on Wednesday of December Term of the County Court. The citizens generally are invited to attend.

DANCING ACADEMY.

JOHN WORD presents his compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, and respectfully informs them that he proposes to open a DANCING SCHOOL as soon as sufficient encouragement be given.

☞ A Subscription List is at the Fayetteville Hotel, where terms will be made known.

Nov. 10. 42 3t

MONEY.

WE would say to our Country friends, that it would be a convenient time, when they come in with their Cotton and other produce, to call and settle, and oblige us and perhaps save cost to themselves.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Nov. 8, 1852. 42tf

☞ A small lot of MESS PORK.

LOOK AT THIS.

A SMALL TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE, containing 250 acres, more or less, lying 12 miles below Lumberton, three miles from Lumber River,—a very healthy place, good buildings, and every thing necessary for Plantation business. It is well timbered for Turpentine, brings fine Corn and Peas, and any thing generally planted. Apply to W. P. Barnes, at Lumberton, for information.

HARDY BARNES.

Robeson county, Nov. 7, 1852. 42tf

MEDICAL BOOKS.

THE subscribers offer for sale the following MEDICAL WORKS:

Wood & Bache's U. S. Dispensatory.
Wood's, Eberle's, Watson's, Dunglison's, and Dickson's Practice of Medicine.
Pereira's, Dunglison's, and Eberle's, Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Pancoast's Wistar's, Wilson's, Horner's, and Craigie's, Anatomy.
Churchill, Columbat, Dewees, and Meigs, on Females.
Eberle, Dewees, Condie, Meigs, and Churchill, on Children.
Ellis's, and Griffith's Medical Formulary.
Liston & Mutter's, Ferguson's, McLellan's, and Hastings', Practice of Surgery.
Chapman, and Barlett, on Fevers.
Chitty's, and Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence; and Taylor on Poison.
Turner's, and Fowne's Chemistry.
Churchill's, Meigs', Ramsbotham's, and Cazaux's Midwifery.
Cooper on Hernia. Hope on the Heart.
Williams & Clymer on the Respiratory Organs.
Burrows on Cerebral Circulation.
Magendie's and Dunglison's Physiology.
Hooper's and Dunglison's Dictionary.
Solly on the Brain. Lawrence on the Eye.
Noad's Analysis. Frick on Renal Diseases.
Imray's, Gunn's, Simon's, and Ewell's, Domestic Medicine.
Barlett on Certainty of Medicine. Beasly's Receipt Book, Biddle's Review, &c. &c.

Nov. 10, 1852. E. J. HALE & SON.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The bill authorising the probate of all deeds and bills of sale requiring registration before the clerks of the court of pleas and quarter sessions at any time, has passed its final reading and is a law.

The bill allowing four days' further time (12 days in all,) to Sheriffs to make their return of the Presidential Election vote, also passed both Houses.

In the Senate, Mr. Gilmer introduced a bill concerning the reports of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Bower a bill concerning the printing of the private acts of the General Assembly.

Mr. Murchison a bill to incorporate the Cumberland Academy, in the county of Cumberland.

The bill to encourage investments of capital in mining and manufacturing, was amended, by extending the existence of such corporations to 90 years, and passed its 3d reading.

The bill to repeal so much of the existing law as requires the legislature to meet on the third Monday in November of this year, was read a third time. It was opposed by Messrs. Brogden and Joyner. Mr. Hoke explained that it was applicable only to the present session, and that the law as to future meetings would remain as heretofore. It passed, 25 to 22.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a bill accompanied by a memorial, to attach a part of Davidson county to the county of Forsyth.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Harris, of Cabarrus, from the committee on constitutional reform, to which was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to Free Suffrage and other amendments to the constitution, submitted a Report in favor of a convention as the proper mode of amending the constitution.

Nearly the entire sittings of Tuesday and Wednesday were devoted to the debate on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road bill, noticed in the letter of our correspondent.

The following are the yeas and nays on Mr. Hill's proposed amendment, to give the State 4 instead of 3 Directors:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Avery, Barret, Black, Bryant, Bynum, of Northampton, Byrd, Chesnut, Christmas, Cotten, Corbett, Dobbin, Dobson, Dunn, Durham, Ellis, Fonville, Foreman, George, Godwin, Herring, Hill of Caswell, Hill, of Duplin, Jarvis, Lander, Long, of Caswell, Lyon, of Granville, Marshall, Mooring, McNeill, Northeet, Pegram, Reid of Rockingham, Russell, Sanders, of Johnston, Sauls, Scales, Sherrill, Strange, Sutton, Walton, Ward, Waugh, Wheeler, Williams, of Warren, Wilder, and Wood—47.

NAYS.—Messrs. Albertson, Alford, Amis, Barco, Burton, Brooks, Caldwell, of Guilford, Caldwell, of Lincoln, Calloway, Carmichael, Cherry, Collins, Cook, Daniel, Dargan, Erwin, Eure, Fagg, Furr, Gaither, Gwynn, Harris, of Cabarrus, Harris, of Davidson, Hawkins, Holeman, Johnson, Jones, Long, of Randolph, Lowry, Love, Martin, Matthews, Miller, Mills, Munday, McDugald, McIntyre, Perry, Perkins, Phelps, Phillips, Puryear, Rives, Shimpock, Simons, Smith, Spruill, Styles, Stubbs, Teague, Thornburgh, Tolson, Trexler, Tripp, Turner, of Iredell, Turner, of Orange, Watters, Webb, Whitehurst, Williams, of Greene, Wiley, and Wynne.—64.

From the sketch of the debate in the Register, we make the following extracts:—

Mr. McDugald, who said it was his purpose to explain the vote he expected to give. He referred to the manner in which the charter of the N. C. Road was procured, and the conflicting interests reconciled; and he maintained that it would be acting in bad faith to the eastern section of the State to adopt the amendment proposed, [allowing a connection between the R. & G. and the N. C. Roads.] He referred to the Survey for the North Carolina Road about the city of Raleigh and the location of the Depot, and intimated that these had not been made with a due regard to the interests of other sections of the State—as a matter of policy the Depot should have been located on the South side of the city. [Here Mr. R. M. Saunders interrupted him, and stated that three routes were surveyed, and the Directors selected the most practicable one; and as for the Depot, they had done the best they could without going two miles West of the city.] Mr. McD. thought it would have been better to have located it South of the city, even if the grade had been over fifty feet; as it would have afforded a better connection with the Plank Roads and other improvements in the State.

The amendment was necessary to enable the Raleigh and Gaston Road to make the connection; though he understood the gentleman from Wake, Mr. Saunders, to advance a contrary opinion on a former occasion. [Mr. Saunders interrupted. He put it to the gentleman, as a lawyer, to say if the company have not the right under the 52d section of the charter for the N. C. Road?] They may have the right, said Mr. McD., to make the connection, but they have not the power to get there. He would not oppose the connection at the proper time. Every day should take care of itself. Let the company wait until the N. C. Rail Road is built, and then apply for this privilege, and it will be granted. He thought a discrimination should be made in favor of North Carolina markets rather than those of Virginia. Mr. McD. next alluded to the remarks of Mr. Saunders in reference to Nag's Head—and said he was not for asking land for opening that inlet, but he was for asking money which was now in the National treasury. He concluded by remarking that if this connection was made now, he would lose his confidence in the N. C. Road as a State work, and would withhold his support from any proposition to extend it either east or west.

Mr. Spruill warmly opposed the amendment. He had a North Carolina heart, and would discriminate in favor of the markets of his own State. He felt proud of Wilmington; the enterprise and liberality of her citizens deserved encouragement. The legislation of this State, said he, has heretofore been to build up Virginia and South Carolina. He was for building up Wilmington and Beaufort in preference to Norfolk and Petersburg. We have the resources if we would but use them properly. He would be willing to pay more, if necessary, to have articles brought to us through our own ports, that seaport towns may be built up within our State. He would prefer seeing the interest held by the State in the Raleigh and Gaston Road destroyed rather than that the improvements of the State should be made to minister to towns in Virginia to the prejudice of our own towns.

Mr. Dargan spoke at some length in favor of the connection. His section of the State was not particularly interested in the N. C. Rail Road, but they had voted for it. He was a friend to it and to all the works of improvement in the State. He complimented Mr. Saunders for the zeal and ability with which he had advocated works of improvement, and particularly the Raleigh and Gaston Road. The State he thought was deeply interested in the connection proposed by the amendment, and it should be made. It savored of egotism in any particular section of the State to ask that *all* the appropriations made by the Legislature should be turned to its benefit exclusively. He did not believe in the doctrine of forcing nature in the matter of trade—men must be left to choose their own market, must bring the produce, and not produce the market. The connection should be made, he argued, that the people of the West may have a choice of markets. The tar, pitch and turpentine of the East, though an important interest, was not the only one to be considered.

St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, stands upon two acres and sixteen perches of ground.

THE ELECTORAL MAJORITIES SINCE 1828.

Jackson's (dem.)	majority in	1828	[illegible]
" "	"	1832	[illegible]
Van Buren's	"	1836	[illegible]
Harrison's, (whig)	"	1840	[illegible]
Polk's (dem.)	"	1844	[illegible]
Taylor's (whig)	"	1848	[illegible]
Pierce's (dem.)	"	1852 probably	[illegible]

Gen. Pierce has, beyond doubt, beaten all former competitors in the Presidential race, since the existence of the present parties.

THE SPOILS.—The N. Y. Commercial says:—"The official returns of the election are not yet prepared, the smoke of the battle and the booming of the guns of the campaign have not yet died away, and already there is brisk competition for office, with some manifestation of Kilkenny cat disposition with respect to the division of the booty, and in the scramble New York Democracy displays its accustomed greediness. A full illustration of this is given by the Schenectady Cabinet, which mentions that there are already eight applicants for the postmastership of that place, several of whom have already got their papers out! We opine that Schenectady is but a fair sample of cities of its size; and what then must be the "competition" in the larger cities, and for more lucrative offices?"

An Incident at the Polls.—On Tuesday a patriotic Irishman, a little under the influence of "Old Rye," after depositing his vote, espied the contribution box for the Washington Monument, and in the generosity of his heart took out the contents of his pocket-book—$45—and deposited the whole amount in the box. His wife came to the polls a few hours afterward and made such a representation of her circumstances that the Judges of the Election humanely returned her $40 of the money deposited by her generous husband.—*Cincinnati Gaz.*

It is computed that a presidential election, including all expenditures, [illegible] mate, from the nomination to the inauguration, costs not less than half a million of dollars per State.

In one of his incomparable letters to Sir Horace Mann, Horace Walpole says: "I had my pen in hand all last Thursday morning, but my pen had nothing to say." We greatly fear that a majority of the Editors of Whig journals are now in the same category with the [illegible]. We await the final summing up of the returns of the late Presidential Election, not that we or any of us anticipate anything favorable, but because we desire to put our readers in possession of the result which has terminated so disastrously for our cause, and then, closing the account, turn our attention to something else.—[illegible]

Wouldn't Vote.—At Brunswick, Glynn county, Georgia, no polls were opened at the recent state election—it being the deliberate opinion of the good people there that none of the candidates were worthy of support.

A monument is to be erected in St. Louis to the memory of CLAY, at a cost of [illegible].

Worth any Money.—A medical man advertising his "Practice" for sale, [illegible] stating all its advantages, [illegible] ditional recommendation: "N. B.—[illegible] ute's distance from a large Railway station."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Gentlemen: I have seen accounts of the weight of several Hogs reported in your paper. I wish to inform you that a good Whig neighbor of [illegible] Mr. Henry New, killed on yesterday a pig weighing 212 pounds, and only 10 months old. If this can be beat, give notice in your paper and Cumberland will try again. Yours, respectfully,

A [illegible]

Fayetteville, Nov. 11.

Large quantities of [illegible] are imported into this country from France.

THE ONLY TRUE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

JUST PUBLISHED.

T. B. Welch's Magnificent

PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's only [illegible] portrait, in the Athenæum, [illegible]

THIS superb picture, Engraved under the superintendence of THOMAS SULLY, [illegible] and highly gifted artist, is the only correct likeness of Washington ever published. It [illegible] as the greatest work of art [illegible] try. As to its fidelity, we refer [illegible] adopted son of Washington, George Washington [illegible] Custis, who says, "it is a faithful [illegible] celebrated original," and to Chief Justice [illegible] Supreme Court of the United States, who says [illegible] work of art its excellence and beauty must [illegible] one who sees it; and it is no less happy in its [illegible] to the Father of his country. It was my [illegible] to have seen him in the days of my [illegible] whole appearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory. The portrait you have issued [illegible] to be an exact likeness, represent[illegible] pression as well as the form and [illegible] And, says Senator Cass, it is a life-like [illegible] of the great original. President Fillmore says [illegible] work appears to me to have been [illegible] and eminently worthy of the patronage of the [illegible] Says Marchant, the eminent portrait painter [illegible] pupil of Stuart, "your print to my mind is [illegible] markable than any other I have seen, for presenting the whole individuality of the original portrait, together with the noble and dignified repose of air and manner which all who ever saw him considered a marked characteristic of the illustrious man it commemorates."

For the great merits of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it:

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott, of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin, of Philadelphia; Chester Harding, of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C.; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon G W P Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen Winfield Scott, Hon George M Dallas, Hon Wm R King, Hon Daniel Webster, Hon Linn Boyd, Hon Lewis Cass, Hon Wm A Graham, Hon John P Kennedy, Hon [illegible] LL D. JURISTS.—Hon Roger B Taney, Hon John Duer, Hon John McLean, Hon Rufus Choate, &c. SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq., the well known Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;" E P Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon Edward Everett, LL D, Jared Sparks, LL D, William H Prescott, LL D, Washington Irving, Ralph W Emerson, Esq., Prof T C Upham, J T Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H W Longfellow, Wm Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T B Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, the Lord Mayor of London, &c. The Press, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this superb engraving.

To enable all to possess this valuable treasure, it is sold at the low price of $5 per copy.

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Magnificent Gilt Frames, got up expressly for these Portraits, furnished at the low price of [illegible]

JUST ISSUED.

A MAGNIFICENT PORTRAIT OF GENERAL JACKSON,

Engraved by T. B. Welch, Esq., after the original portrait painted by T. Sully, Esq.

This Portrait will be a match for the Washington, and is in every respect as well got up.

Price $5 per copy. Address as above.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1852.

RESULT.—All the States have been ...cept Texas and California, and they ... to Pierce and King. The following ... the result of the Presidential Election:

FOR PIERCE AND KING:

[illegible]	8 votes.
...Hampshire,	5 "
...Island,	4 "
[illegible]	6 "
[illegible]	35 "
[illegible]	7 "
...nsylvania,	27 "
[illegible]	3 "
[illegible]	8 "
[illegible]	15 "
...Carolina,	10 "
...Carolina,	8 "
[illegible]	10 "
[illegible]	3 "
[illegible]	9 "
[illegible]	6 "
[illegible]	7 "
[illegible]	9 "
[illegible]	23 "
[illegible]	13 "
[illegible]	6 "
[illegible]	4 "
[illegible]	5 "
[illegible]	11 "
[illegible]	4 "
[illegible]	4 "
[illegible]	4 "
	254

...SCOTT AND GRAHAM:

[illegible]	5 votes.
[illegible]	13 "
[illegible]	12 "
[illegible]	12 "
	42

...CAROLINA ELECTION.—The Raleigh ...s returns, official and unofficial, from ...ties except Alexander, Hyde, and ...makes the Whig gains 6,378, and ...gains 1426. Net Whig gain 4,952. ...Alexander and Hyde, showing a Whig ... Madison is probably included in the ...county from which it is taken. Sup...Register's returns to be correct, Pierce ...the State by 509 votes. The official ...will probably vary this somewhat.

...Superior Court for this County is now in ...the Hon. David F. Caldwell presiding.

...LIMENTARY.—We find in the Washing...on the following despatch from the Editor ...Raleigh Standard:

"RALEIGH, Nov. 9.

...All but six counties heard from. Scott has ...hundred to overcome, and he cannot do it. ...ority for Pierce will be about one thou...gman's district has saved the State.

"EDITOR OF THE STANDARD."

...that to the Democratic Orators, Elec...ses. *Their* work for months past, ...loss of about 5000 votes! Mr. ...home and in a few days prevents ...Whigs from voting to give the State to ...

...CABINET.—The papers are spec...the probable composition of General ...The offices are variously as...

...*State*.—Buchanan, Dallas, Cush...

...Marcy, Dix, Hunter of Va.

...Lane of Ind., Todd of Ohio, Bright ...

...of Texas, Venable of N. C., ...

...of N. J., Cave Johnson of ...Tenn.

...Boyd of Ken., Houston of Ala., ...

...—Wise of Va., Holmes of ...

...all conjecture.

...MR. CLAY.—We have received ...Nathan Sargent, Esq., Washing...ing us to bring to the notice of ...proposition to form an Associa...pose of erecting a National Monu...ory of Henry Clay.

...proper (says Mr. Sargent,) ...should be erected *here*, [at ...upon the theatre of his public ...rendered those eminent services ...the admiration, and the gra...American people; where he exhibit...rounded only by the broadest ...country; where he earned the ...Great Pacificator;" where he ...a fame that can never die, ...his earthly career."

...fully comply with Mr. Sar...ed as it is by the approba...bers of Congress, Heads of De...citizens of Washington, by for...of all who may wish to enrol ...mbers of the Association, and ...

...ousands of devoted friends and ...Clay in North Carolina, we hope ...who will unite in this tribute of ...ry.

...—The Canada brings Liverpool ...ult.

...had been exceedingly active, ...ulative demand, and all qualities ...during the week. Sales of the ...es. The quotations are:

...middling 6¼d.; fair Mobile, ...fair uplands 6⅝d., middling ...6d., inferior 4¼d. a 5d. ...2d., flour 3d. a 6d., and ...

...Times has a leader upon Cuba, in ...it will be the policy and inter...Napoleon to defend Spain against ...

...*Heard From!*—The following are ...New Boston, the place where ...said to have made his Anti...speech: Pierce, 215; Scott, 32;

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Friday Morning, Nov. 12.

Dear Sirs: The bill to repeal the act establishing the county of Jackson, passed the Senate on Wednesday, by a majority of *nine* votes. It was a well fought battle on both sides, and the result brings no dishonor to the opponents of the bill.—My impression is that the bill will not pass the House of Commons. The only additional item of interest in the Senate's proceedings since Tuesday that I now remember, is a report in favor of Mr. Steele's proposition to have *coupons* attached to all bonds hereafter issued by the State. A bill is now before the Senate to carry the recommendation of the committee into effect, and I believe it will pass.

The debate on the bill to amend the charter of the Raleigh and Gaston Road was continued on Wednesday, on a proposition made by Mr. Hill of Caswell to amend so as to give the State *four* Directors instead of *three*, as provided for in the original bill. Messrs. S. P. Hill, Wilder, Scales and Dobbin advocated the amendment, and Messrs. Smith, Spruill, Turner of Orange, Phillips, Dargan, and Amis opposed it. It was the ablest debate that has taken place in the House this session. The question at issue was whether the faith of the State was not pledged to the company by the original bill, though the section providing for the appointment of Directors, with two others, was omitted in the enrollment? You remember the particulars in regard to the omission. The company have gone on as if the sections had been included, not doubting that the Legislature would supply them. It seems clear to me that the faith of the State is pledged. At all events, I have rarely, perhaps never, seen a more complete demolition of arguments than took place in this debate. Messrs. Turner and Phillips, of Orange, new members, distinguished themselves by their efforts. Mr. Turner made his *debut*, and sustained himself admirably. But the most complete and palpable triumph was the reply of Mr. Amis to Mr. Dobbin. It was skilfully done, I assure you. The vote on the amendment was a very decided condemnation of its principle. For the amendment 47, against it 64.

Nothing of especial interest was transacted in the House yesterday. A debate occurred upon a bill to confirm a grant of some land in Cherokee county to a Mr. B. H. Stanmire, of Wayne county, based upon the services of some revolutionary ancestor. The bill passed its second and third reading by large majorities. A fishing bill also excited considerable debate, and it was not without interest, and perhaps profit to uplanders, in making them acquainted with the Natural History connected with the finny tribe. The Ocracock and other fishers at the Inlets are decidedly popular in the House at present; and they are indebted to Messrs. Wynne, of Hyde, and Albertson, of Perquimons, for much of this favor.

The commissioners appointed to revise the Statute Laws of the State, have made a report, but as it was not read to the House, I do not know its tenor. Of course, however, they assign reasons for not having completed the work.

Mr. Palmer offered a resolution directing the Public Treasurer to subscribe for eight hundred shares of the capital stock in the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company, to be paid for by a transfer of a like number of the State's shares in the Western Plank Road. Referred to committee on Internal Improvements. E.

RALEIGH, Friday, Nov. 12.

DEAR SIRS: The Senate has been engaged again to-day in the discussion of the bill to repeal the act establishing the county of Jackson, and it was recommitted to the committee to see if it cannot be put in a more acceptable shape—in other words, to arrange matters for a compromise, if possible.

The House was occupied a good part of its session in the consideration of the bill giving the election of Clerks and Masters in Equity to the people. The bill was amended so as to exclude Anson and Pasquotank from its provisions, and to my surprise, passed its second reading by a vote of 67 to 37. I find, by the conversation of members, that the manner in which certain appointments have been made of late years—the nepotism in one case, and the partisan favoritism in others—has induced many to desire a change in the mode of appointing these officers. I am sorry to see it. The effect of a change in this particular, I greatly fear, will be to deprive the counties of the services of men who would be best qualified for the office. Mr. McDugald offered an amendment to the bill, which, in my view, would be an improvement, under the present arrangement of our Courts: that is, to blend the duties of the Clerk and Master with those of the Superior Court Clerk. The amendment was rejected.

The bill to appoint Tax Collectors for the State was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 81 to 19.

Several bills passed their second reading, and three new bills were introduced—one of them, a bill to incorporate a Mutual Insurance Company in Fayetteville. E.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Nov. 13.

DEAR SIRS: The bill to repeal the act establishing the county of Jackson, was the subject of a warm debate in the Senate to-day, and has again passed its third reading by a vote of 27 to 18—the vote being, as I learn, nearly a sectional one, between the east and the west. Mr. Gilmer, the Senator from Guilford, it is admitted on all hands, made a very able speech against its repeal, and Mr. Jones, the Senator from Pasquotank and Perquimons, and Mr. Thompson, the Senator from Bertie, able ones in favor of it.—This question has been ably debated on both sides. The principle involved has been clearly set forth in the speeches you have already published. The county has not the requisite amount of population to entitle it to a member of the House of Commons; and yet the Constitution says, "each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population." If this bill remains unrepealed when the apportionment is made, it follows that Jackson, if considered a county, must have a member, and it will of course diminish the number of members to be distributed among those counties having the requisite ratio. This, it is thought, will strengthen the West at the expense of the East; though in this particular instance, the Western Senators argue that it will not be the case, because of the large fractions above the ratio in many of the western counties. The principle for which the Eastern Senators contend is certainly correct as a general rule; but it ought to admit of exceptions in case of great hardship. As in this case for instance, where it is a mountainous country, an extended territory, and sparcely populated. But it is not my purpose to argue these questions—that is the business of our legislators. I have no expectation that the bill will pass the House of Commons. It was the only subject of interest in the Senate to-day.

In the House, the bill to amend the act incorporating the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, passed its third reading with two slight amendments. Mr. McDugald made an attempt to amend it, by inserting a proviso that the connecting link should run in a direct line to the South end of Fayetteville Street, and there connect with the North Carolina Road, or not be connected at all, but the amendment was rejected by a vote of 78 to 21. Mr. McDugald stood alone in advocating his amendment, and he was opposed by Messrs. Caldwell, of Guilford, and Saunders, of Wake.

There were nine or ten new bills introduced in the House to-day, most of which are of local interest. One of these was a bill to amend the act incorporating the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, introduced by Mr. Cotton of Chatham. Several engrossed bills from the Senate passed their first reading—among them a bill to make the bonds of the State issued on account of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, transferable.

I ought perhaps also to mention that the Fish Bill passed its third reading to-day, and is now left to the tender mercies of the Senate. E.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road took place on Thursday last.

The Reports of the President, Gen. McRae, and other officers were unanimously adopted. The President's salary for the ensuing year was raised to $3000. He was unanimously re-elected, and the following is the Board of Directors: On the part of the individual Stockholders:—E. B. Dudley, E. P. Hall, P. K. Dickinson, A. J. DeRosset, Jr., G. Potter, and J. D. Bellamy. On the part of the State: L. H. B. Whitaker, Wm. A. Wright, Wm. K. Lane, and Wm. C. Bettencourt.

The creation of a sinking fund, to meet the debts of the company when due, was agitated, and referred to the Board.

It appears from the President's report, that after meeting all the current expenses, and paying a dividend of 6 per cent. (amounting to $79,497,) there are still $25,119 88 of surplus profits, applicable to the creation of a sinking fund.

The Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road is completed from Wilmington to Waccamaw Lake, upwards of 30 miles.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE ELECTION.—For Governor, Clifford, Whig, has 56,500; Bishop, Dem., 35,000; Mann, Freesoil, 33,400.

To the State Legislature 11 Whig Senators and 8 Opposition members are elected, leaving 21 vacancies. 90 Whig Representatives and 60 Opposition are also elected. In the case of 227 Representatives there is no choice.

Two Whig Congressmen are elected. The other nine districts have failed to make a choice.

John P. Hale's vote for President is unexpectedly small—probably it will not reach 75,000, though it was expected to exceed 200,000.

Exchange paper.

And Franklin Pierce's vote is unexpectedly large.

Put this and that together.

WHY IT HAPPENED.—The causes of the late overwhelming Whig defeat at the North are beginning to develop themselves.

We learn from the Philadelphia North American, that "Gen. Scott was pursued by a fierce and formidable opposition of anti-slavery presses and partizans, on the ground that his defeat would lead to the formation of a new party, to be augmented in numbers and consequence by the accession of Whigs." And sure enough there are now abundant evidences among those Whig papers at the North which have abolition tendencies, of an attempt to form a new party. And there are like evidences, we rejoice to say, that the Whig party will stand its ground; that it will rid itself of those who have been an incubus on it; and, whether strengthened or weakened by the operation, it will be more worthy of respect and confidence when the foul abolition portion shall have sloughed off. Let Seward and Greely, and all of their kidney go. Their contact is contamination. Locofocoism can embrace such fanatics as the Van Burens, Kings, Clevelands, &c., (for Locofocoism "goes it blind.") But they are death to the Whigs, thousands of whom will not support a Whig candidate if an abolitionist likewise supports him.

The N. Y. Express well remarks:—

"The South has not defeated Gen. Scott. It is only in the South that he has a respectable support; while in the North, for whose vote he was especially nominated, there is a rout, a Waterloo rout. The South has done all it could do, in spite of the cry that "Scott was Seward's candidate;" and, in the Whig States of North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Louisiana, which all went for Fillmore in the Convention, Scott makes a respectable fight; while in Pennsylvania and Ohio, States for which Scott was especially nominated, there is a rout."

"The people of the United States—we deeply regret that it is so, and we anticipate great calamities for the country BECAUSE it is so,—entertained the idea that in electing Gen. Scott they would be electing a *staff* that, through him, would govern the United States, rightfully or wrongfully,—wrongfully we know, yet, nevertheless, such was their ineradicable impression. The impression was not Southern alone, but more Northern than Southern: and hence there is a *rout* North, while there is only a defeat Southward.

"Now, because there was this impression, a great effort, we see, is to be made to turn the Northern Whig Party into a mere Abolition Party. The signs are unmistakeable. Slavery is to be represented as the agent that has done all this, when in the slave States alone has Gen. Scott had a fair run! On the stump there, when the people could be got at, they have been shown that Gen. Scott was no man's man, and that there were as many "Sewards" in the Northern Democratic Party as in the Northern Whig Party. The effort thus to pervert the Whig Party will be the greatest failure of all, and mark that down for remembrance now. The Whigs of the North, true to the country and to the Constitution, will act with the Whigs of the South, alike true to the country and to the Constitution, and all sectional or Abolition Parties will in the end ooze out, as do all such schemes and *isms*.

A Decided Webster Man.—In one of the boxes yesterday a ticket was found with the following inscription, "For President, Daniel Webster,—a dead lion in preference to two live dogs."

N. O. Delta.

The voter should have signed his name to the ticket, and thus have exhibited a fourth animal, having much longer ears than either the lion or the dogs.

The Presidential contest is ended, and the Whigs are far on their way to the head-waters of *Salt River*. Frank Pierce's steed has cleared the ditch this time without throwing his rider, and the White House latch-string is *out*, and the door open for the entrance of the "glorious Democracy."—*Salem Register*

North Carolina Election.

	Scott.	Pierce.	Kerr.	Reid.
Alexander,	219	98	361	230
Anson,	992	369	1088	513
Ashe,	557	399	551	916
Beaufort,	900	574	847	554
Bertie,	maj. 50		527	420
Bladen,	371	582	358	631
Brunswick,	352	301	343	271
Buncombe,	557	376	946	684
Burke,	761	889	1216	489
Cabarrus,	642	371	714	441
Camden,	503	107	488	122
Caldwell,	493	146	600	196
Carteret,	414	388	411	392
Caswell,	226	931	270	1013
Catawba,	201	455		
Chatham,	1002	724	995	980
Cherokee,	534	290	540	551
Chowan,	225	219	249	228
Cleveland,	211	494	305	870
Columbus,		maj. 175	198	443
Craven,	559	670	597	698
Cumberland,	811	1488	783	1388
Currituck,	134	490	178	603
Davie,	maj. 155		490	345
Davidson,	1021	491	951	746
Duplin,	187	930	190	1072
Edgecombe,	89	1454	104	1425
Franklin,	366	697	341	721
Gaston,	113	507		
Gates,	maj. 4		363	406
Granville,	991	946	1005	1063
Greene,		maj. 1	347	361
Guilford,	1554	334	1524	480
Halifax,	497	424	551	541
Haywood,	314	302	368	551
Henderson,	493	210	762	340
Hertford,	maj. 54		360	246
Hyde,		maj. 4	368	408
Iredell,	909	280	1035	393
Johnston,	708	870	773	883
Jones,	192	201	214	240
Lenoir,		maj. 110	267	459
Lincoln,	307	456	680	1934
Macon,	309	240	451	432
Martin,		maj. 266	260	676
Mecklenburg,	680	1115	721	1421
Montgomery,	620	132	706	209
Moore,	546	484	615	646
Nash,	91	1009	84	1030
New Hanover,	383	1400	350	1342
Northampton,		maj. 72	504	586
Onslow,	175	597	167	696
Orange,	1441	1307	1528	1796
Pasquotank,	539	316	453	247
Person,		maj. 205	341	550
Perquimons,	maj. 54		347	312
Pitt,	679	602	636	649
Randolph,	1030	277	1279	439
Rockingham,	303	799	256	1072
Robeson,	660	732	693	760
Rowan,	836	672	776	712
Richmond,	678	136	624	194
Rutherford,	761	301	1106	506
Sampson,	603	867	509	905
Stanly,	758	58	896	80
Stokes & Forsyth,	1081	1237	1132	1481
Surry & Yadkin,	1046	937	1206	1276
Tyrrell,	286	87	282	114
Wake,	1032	1357	1102	1561
Warren,	167	691	162	697
Washington,	maj. 94		247	297
Wayne,	286	1065	283	1196
Wilkes,	1075	239	1345	393
Yancy,	236	388	336	694

LOCOFOCO JUSTICE.—The last days of Mr. Webster were embittered by the knowledge that the N. Y. Evening Post had impeached his honor as a man, for official conduct connected with the Lobos guano question. As the Editor of the Post,—(Wm. C. Bryant the Poet,) is, in point of intelligence and personal standing, probably the first Locofoco editor in the country, Mr. Webster took some pains to have him put in possession, through a friend, of the facts of the matter, which entirely exonerated Mr. W. from all imputation. Mr. Bryant admitted that the documents acquitted Mr. Webster, *but refused to retract his charges!* The following private letter from Mr. Webster is in allusion to this circumstance:

MARSHFIELD, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1852.

A. G. BENSON, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have read the copy of your letter to Mr. Bryant.* That is indeed a high tone of morals, which enables a man, when convinced that he has grossly slandered and abused his neighbor to say, that "having made the statement, it would not appear well to take the back track." How will such a plea "appear" at the judgment of the last day? A portion of the public press of the United States has become, indeed, awfully wicked and corrupt.

Yours truly, DANIEL WEBSTER.

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*The letter of Mr. Benson was addressed not to Mr. Bryant individually, but to Messrs. W. C. Bryant & Co.

It would seem almost incredible that a man, even the lowest and worst man, much less an accomplished and intelligent man like Mr. Bryant, could reconcile it to his conscience, or to his desire to stand well as a gentleman, to pursue a course so utterly unprincipled, so unjustifiable here or hereafter.

But the same course has been pursued towards us, over and over again. It is indeed a common course of Locofoco editors. In one instance within the knowledge of a leading democrat of this place, a Locofoco editor, admitting that he had grossly slandered a Whig editor, promised to *consult his party friends* whether he should retract his slanderous accusation! As the retraction never appeared, the presumption was that his friends advised him against it!

Another instance occurred within the last few weeks. A Locofoco paper, prompted by a leading Locofoco gentleman, denied that we had any authority for a certain statement that we had made. It pretended to make this denial on the authority of the very gentleman upon whose authority *we* relied. That gentleman then came forward, over his own name, declaring that he *had* authorized our statement, and had *not* authorized the statement of the Locofoco paper and its informant. Now what would one expect from a *gentleman*, nay from a man possessed of the first idea of common honesty? Surely a retraction would be instantly made. It was not only due to us, but due to the public, and if possible still more due to the Wilmington Journal and its informant. But the retraction has not come. One may well ask, with Mr. Webster, how will such conduct "appear" at the judgment of the last day?

How any one can place any confidence in the veracity of papers guilty of such things, passes our understanding. Charges are trumped up against Gen. Scott, against Gov. Graham, against Mr. Webster, against Mr. Fillmore, against every influential Whig, in this way;—first made without regard to truth, and then stuck to, through thick and thin.

By Telegraph.

RALEIGH, Nov. 15, 1852.

E. J. HALE & SON: The Official vote of North Carolina is, Pierce 39,744; Scott 39,064.

Delaware Election.—Full returns have now been received of the election of members of the Legislature, and the Whigs have a clear majority of four on joint ballot, which secures them the United States Senator.

Official Vote of Pennsylvania.—The official vote of Pennsylvania stands for Pierce 198,583, Scott 179,183, Hale 8,580, Brown 1,670. In 1848 the vote stood Taylor 185,730, Cass 172,186, Van Buren 11,117.

The National Party.—Gen. Scott was dragged down, it is said, even by some Whigs, because he was Mr. Seward's candidate—that is, because Seward in this free country chose to prefer him to Pierce or Hale. But John and Martin Van Buren sustained Pierce—all right! The only open coalition between the Freesoilers and any other party is in Massachusetts, where the Democrats and Freesoilers are in one family—all right! The Disunion party in Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi all supported Pierce—all right! The South Carolina Legislature chose Pierce and King electors, but at the same time passed in caucus a resolution declaring that in so doing the State "protests against an approval or *acquiescence* in the measures commonly called the compromise"—all right! Hurrah for the Democratic National Union party.—*New Haven Palladium.*

In 1836, the Whigs were so greatly in the minority, and so disorganized as a Party, that they nearly failed of making a national nomination, and yet in four years afterwards, they swept the country with Harrison as their candidate, against the combined power and influence and patronage of the National and State Governments. Such, with proper landmarks, it is by no means unlikely, will be their fortune in 1856. They are now defeated by a combination of factions which has no parallel in the history of this country, and which cannot bear the test of time, and be held together in the support of any administration as it was rallied in support of Gen. Pierce. A combination of such elements as Free Soilers and Nullifiers, Unionists and Secessionists, Nativists and Foreigners, Tariff men and Free Traders, Improvement men and anti Improvement men, cannot long be held together and unite in support of any administration.

N. Y. Express.

The rumor that Gen. Pierce intends shortly to pay a visit to Virginia appears to be unfounded. A Concord paper states, "by authority," that he will not change his present residence until he removes to Washington city.

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, on the 4th inst., by A. Benton, Esq., Mr. GREEN HILL to Miss BETHENA ANN THORNTON, daughter of Moore Thornton, Esq.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 15.

BACON—	14 a 15	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	23 a 25	Cuba	22 a 25
CANDLES—F.F.	14 a	New Orleans,	40 a
Adamantine	30 a 35	OILS—Linseed,	80 a
Sperm	50 a	Tanners',	60 a 70
COFFEE—Rio,	10 a 11	SALT—	
Laguira,	11 a	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75 a
St. Domingo,	9 a 10	Alum, (bu.)	40 a
COTTON—		SEED—	
Strictly prime,	9¼ a 9⅜	Flaxseed,	1 00 a 1 10
Prime,	9 a	Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Fair,	8¾ a	SHOT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Com., pr. bag,	1 75 a
Gunny	14 a 16	Buck,	2 00 a
Dundee,	13 a 15	SPIRITS—	
Burlaps,	10 a 12	Peach Brandy,	65 a
COTTON YARNS—		Apple " new	40 a
No. 5 to 10,	16 a	North'n "	40 a 43
DOMESTIC GOODS—		N. C. Whiskey,	37 a 40
Bro. Sheetings,	6¼ a 7	Northern "	30 a 35
Osnaburgs,	9¼ a 10	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FEATHERS—	32 a 35	Jamaica Rum,	$2 a 2 50
FLOUR—		Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Superfine,	4 50 a	American Gin,	30 a 40
Fine,	4 25 a	Holland Gin,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	4 00 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	10 a 11
New Corn,	60 a	Crushed,	9½ a 10½
Wheat,	75 a 80	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	40 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	70 a 80	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	75 a	TALLOW—	7 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	7 a 8	TOBACCO—	
Green,	3 a	Leaf,	2 a 3½
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a	WHITE LEAD—	$2 a 2 25
Ditto, wide,	6 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	3 a 4	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	13 a 14	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	6 a 7	WOOL—	20 a 21

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon still in demand.

Cotton.—The animated feeling noticed in Thursday's issue is fully maintained, and we advance our quotations. We noticed in the street on Saturday a lot of some 30 bales, made and put up by Rev. Mr. Peacock of Montgomery county. We notice it for the beautiful manner it is put up—worthy the imitation of others. It sold for 9 7-16—being above the then market price.

Corn.—Not more coming in than is needed for daily consumption.

Flour.—We advance our figures to correspond with actual sales.

Oats scarce and wanted.

P. S. Sales of cotton this morning at 9½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Soft Turpentine 3 20 to 3 25, hard half price, firm, and good demand. Spirits 46 to 47. Tar 2 05. N. C. hams 14, middlings and hog round 12½ to 13, shoulders 12. Lard 13½ to 14. Timber—Sales of one raft at 3 50, one at 7 75, and one at $8.

At New Orleans, cotton has advanced an ⅛, with large sales.

At New York, on Thursday, 3000 bales of cotton were sold at from ⅛ to ¼ cent advance. Middling uplands 10¼, Orleans 11.

At Charleston, cotton has advanced ¼—9½ to 10⅞.—Prime white N. C. new Corn sold at 80.

Total receipts of cotton 525,602 bales, against 360,270 last year. Increase 165,332.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 11—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, with goods for J Kyle, H & E J Lilly, J & T Waddill, Ray & Pearce, C T Haigh & Son, B Rose, C C Barbee, T J Johnson, W Draughon, Benbow, Kyle & Co, H Branson.

Nov 13—Steamer Chatham, and Steamer Gov Graham, with boats Telegraph and Cumberland in tow, and goods for C W Williams & Co, D Beard, H Wright, J A Williams, Shelly & Fields, Smith & Petser, N Knight, T M Moore, E Belo, Maxwell & Horah, C Hickerson, Worth & Burgess, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, Henderson & Haynes, Gardner & Wheeler, T Caldwell & Son, Lassiter & Co, J A Craven, J Newlin, S C & N H Waugh, Hunt & Troy, G Marshall, Lucas & Fry, Murchison, Reid & Co, Elkin Manf Co, Starr & Williams, S Dillon, J J Leach, G W Johnson, J F Marsh, J & B G Worth, Jenkins & Roberts, W S Gunter, Peters, Swan & Co, J Stauber, H L Wood, H L Myrover & Co, Dr H B Marley, C N McAdoo, Gilmer & Glenn, Stedman & Horne, Smith, Clark & Swaim, J Otterburg, T Graham, John McPherson, C T Haigh & Son, J M Worth, E Penry, G W Crowell, Lattimer & Brown, Wall & McDonald, Earnhardt, Adderton & Co, S H Pendleton, J Cowles, M L & R J Holmes, Mrs E Walton, M W McNair & Co, Tyson & Currie, A S & E Moss, Rowan Factory, J P Covington, C G Yates, J Lain, W H McRae, C A Brown, C D Nixon, J S Lucas, J R & S Gilmer, Gilmer & Glenn, Dr Hollingsworth, N Knight.

Nov 14—Steamers Rowan and Fanny Lutterloh, with goods for H & E J Lilly, Ray & Pearce, H L Myrover & Co, W H Lutterloh, Jas Kyle, T J Johnson, R D McNeill, B Rose, C A Brown, Blount's Creek Co, C Benbow, W A Alderman, H Branson, J H Haughton, Cook & Johnson, W F Moore, Benbow, Kyle & Co.

☞ Obituary notices, (including resolutions of societies, &c.) exceeding ten lines in length, will hereafter be charged for as advertisements. No charge for those less than ten lines.

DIED,

In Anson county, at the residence of her father, on the 8th inst., of typhoid fever, Miss CATHARINE INGRAM, daughter of Joshua Ingram, in the 25th year of her age. Also, on the 6th, of typhoid fever, HELEN P. LILES, daughter of Nelson P. Liles. Also, on the 7th, DENNIS GRADY.

Near Livingston Bridge, Brunswick county, on the 3d instant, Mr. SAMUEL ALLEN, aged 25 years and 5 months.

In Marion District, S. C., on the 2d inst., Major CHAPMAN J. CRAWFORD, formerly a member of the State Legislature.

ROBESON INSTITUTE, N. C., Nov. 9, 1852.

At a special meeting of the Baconic Society, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas, in his all-wise Providence, it has pleased the Supreme Disposer of all things to remove from our midst, in the bloom and vigor of youthful manliness, our well beloved and fellow-member, JONATHAN E. CARVER: Therefore

Resolved, That the members of this Society have heard of the decease of J. E. Carver with deep and sincere regret.

Resolved, That amiable and upright in his demeanor, possessing noble, kind and benevolent affections, a generous, gentle and affable disposition, he was beloved and esteemed by all,—most by those who knew him best: By his early death we have lost a much valued member, and his wide circle of friends a bright and admired ornament.

Resolved, That though we hope he is enjoying the felicitous brightness of a Saviour's smiles in Heaven, yet we do most deeply sympathise with the family of our deceased associate in their afflicting, irreparable loss.

Resolved, That as further testimony of esteem and regard entertained for the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, lastly, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Fayetteville papers, with a request for publication.

J. A. McARTHUR,
T. H. HARLLEE,
A. MUNN,
Committee.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 10—Schrs Manhasset, Wake and Francis Satterly from New York, Julia Ann Rich from Boston. 11—Brigs Forth from Cardiff, Telos from Searsport, Me., Tangier from Boston, Eliza W Denton from New York; Schrs J H Flanner and George Harriss from Philadelphia; Barque John A Taylor from New York. 13—Schrs Adele and R W Brown from New York.

WANT OF MONEY.

ALL persons who are indebted to me, by note or account, are earnestly requested to settle—particularly those debts due me before the 1st January, 1852. My business requires me to make this call, and longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Nov. 15, 1852. 43tf

PLANTS.

I HAVE now ready for delivery a large and choice assortment of Green house and hardy Plants, Roses, Shrubs, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Grape Vines, &c., which can be packed in boxes and sent to any part of the country with perfect safety. I also consider this the best time to set out Roses, Trees, Raspberries, Strawberries, Grape Vines, and Hardy Plants generally in the Southern States.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan St.

Persons having engaged plants are requested to send for them.

November 12, 1852. 43tf

LAUREL HILL LAND FOR SALE.

AT LAUREL HILL, in Richmond County, I will on Friday the 26th day of November, offer at public sale, about 360 acres of Land. The Land is a part of the Laurel Hill Tract, and has upon it a fine Mill site; is well timbered, and forms one of the most desirable locations in North Carolina.

For particulars inquire of the subscriber, or James Banks, Esq. Attorney, Fayetteville, N. C.

MARY NELSON.

Nov. 15. 43

SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desiring to turn his attention to Farming, offers for sale his SAW MILL, on the North side of Big Rockfish, about 2 miles below Murphy's Paper Mill. Persons wishing to purchase will please address the subscriber at Fayetteville.

WM. SMITH MALLETT.

Nov. 10, 1852. 43*itJ

I hereby forewarn all persons from trading for a Note for $125, signed by me and endorsed by John D. Williams, payable to Mrs. J. D. Whitehead, dated about 10th Oct. 1851,—said Note having been lost or mislaid.

JAS. M. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1852. 1tpd

A. J. & J. T. JONES,

General Agents & Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores. Liberal cash advances on consignments. 43tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

MISS MALLETT wishes to sell her House and Lot at Chapel Hill. The property is in the west end of the village. The House is large and convenient, with the necessary out houses; all in good order.

The lot is well fenced, contains about Two Acres, and has on it an excellent vegetable and beautiful flower garden. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at Chapel Hill.

E. MALLETT.

Nov. 10. 43-tf

NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY of the County Court, (December 7th, of the month)—I will sell at the Court House Door, in Fayetteville, for Cash, a valuable negro woman, by the name of HESTER. Also, a lot on Maiden Lane, adjoining the lot of the late Henry W. Ayer.

RUSSELL KINGSBURY.

Nov. 13, 1852. 43

PIANOS—MUSIC.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity that he has opened a MUSIC STORE on Market street, above the Carolina Hotel, where he intends to keep a complete assortment of PIANOS of the most celebrated manufacture. No. 6, 6¼, 6½ and 7 octave Pianos, in Rosewood Cases, and with the latest improvements. These instruments have been selected by himself, and he therefore feels confident to guarantee them to be superior in tone, finish and workmanship to any which ever came to this market before. He will sell them at New York prices.

He also keeps, and is constantly receiving, the latest and most fashionable Music for Piano and *all* other instruments. His arrangements with Northern Publishers are such, that he is enabled to receive any ordered piece, either published in Europe or in this country, in *three days*. He will attend to any orders from String or Brass Bands, either for instruments or arranged Music, with despatch, having arranged all the Music of the Wilmington Amateur Brass Band during the last 6 months.

Old Pianos taken in exchange.

All orders for Music or Instruments from the country, will be promptly attended to.

HERMANN L. SCHREINER, Prof. of Music.

Nov. 12. 43-3t

NOTICE.

THE Steward's Hall of the Robeson Institute will be let for a period of 12 months to the highest bidder, under the approval of the Trustees. Sealed proposals will be received until Dec. 20, 1852.

The Hall is a commodious building, containing 16 rooms with fire-places; and being near the public road leading from Fayetteville to Lumberton, ample facilities are afforded for procuring provisions.

All necessary out-houses will be provided, as the transient boarders will probably be numerous. Applicants can address the subscribers at St. Paul's P. O.

JOHN McKINNON.
NEILL CRAWFORD.

Nov. 7, 1852. 43-4t

Raisins! Raisins! Raisins!

100 whole, half and qr. boxes, new crop, first of the season, in ten days from New York. For sale by
Oct. 28.—38tf CH'S BANKS.

FOR SALE.

A very fine JACK and 8 or 10 young Mules, with stock of all kinds. D. S. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 6, 1852. 38tf

FAYETTEVILLE BRANCH
Clothing Establishment.

J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL,
Drapers, Tailors, and Wholesale and Retail Clothiers,
110 *William Street,*
NEW YORK;
AND
Person Street, next door to Bank of Cape Fear,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WE would beg leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that we have just received a large assortment of FALL & WINTER CLOTHING, manufactured expressly for this market. Purchasers will find it to their interest to examine our stock before buying.

ALSO—A good assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, and fine Cloths and Cassimeres. All of which will be sold at New York wholesale prices.

Having secured the services of some of the best practical workmen, the Tailoring Business will be carried on as usual, and all orders for fine clothing will be executed in the most fashionable style.

October 28, 1852. 39tf

NEW GOODS,
AT A NEW PLACE.

DAVIS & WILLIS, at Crawfordsville,

HAVE just received, direct from New York, their Fall Supply of GOODS AND MERCHANDISE, consisting in part of Cloths, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Tweeds, and Vestings, of various kinds and qualities; Ladies' Fall and Winter Dress Goods, a handsome variety, with Trimmings for ditto; Gloves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Shawls, Prints, Spun Cotton, Tin Ware, Hardware and Cutlery, Hollow-ware, Crockery and Glassware, Cigars, Snuff, Tobacco, Molasses, Coffee and Sugar, Salt, Iron, Shoes;—an excellent assortment, together with all the articles usually kept in a Country Store.

The above articles were selected by a connoisseur in business, and will compare favorably with any stock of equal size in the State.

Their proximity to the River, in connexion with their Timber business, will enable them to place their Goods in Store as cheap as any one equally distant from New York, as their hauling will cost them nothing.

This stock is offered low for cash or country produce, (including cotton,) or on time to good customers.

They would now tender their thanks to their friends and the public, and earnestly solicit a continuance of their patronage.

Oct. 30, 1852. 39-4t

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Possessions in Cumberland county, containing TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED ACRES; about 1500 acres of Pine Land in one body, the rest River and Swamp land.

There are about 40,000 Turpentine boxes cut. A Saw and Grist Mill is on the land, and it lies convenient to a Distillery. The Plank Road from Fayetteville to Raleigh runs through the premises. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

RONALD McMILLAN.
Kingsbury, Oct. 30, 1852. 39-4w

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE have received in part, and are now receiving a large and general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting in part as follows:

Super Black, Brown, Green and Blue Cloths; Sup'r Black Doeskin fancy Cassimeres; Silk plush and velvet Vestings, (some very fine;) Black, white and colored Granadin Satin and English Silk Vestings; Fine Cravats; Collars; &c.

Amongst our Ladies' Dress Goods may be found—Plain Bl'k Groderhine, and black, figured and watered Silk; rich Brocade do.; plain and figured do.; rich white figured do.; plain white satin florence, &c.; Printed Satin Cashmeres; Paris printed Robes; English, French and American printed Delains; small figured and highly colored Delains for children; English and French Merinos; colored flannel; Glace Poplin; Victoria and Tartan Plaids; colored Alpaca Coburgs and Lama Cloths; Black Bombazine, (some extra fine;) Black Alpacas, Silk and Cotton Warp; colored Velvets for children; Scotch, French and American Ginghams and prints; Shawls; Mantillas; Gloves, Hosiery; Silk, Lamb's Wool and Merino Shirts and Drawers; a handsome assortment of Ribbons, Fringes, Gimp and Velvet Trimmings; Swiss, Jaconet, Striped and Plaid Muslins; Swiss and Jaconet Edging and Insertings; Infants' Embroidered Waists, Robes and Caps; French-worked Handkerchiefs, Collars and Undersleeves; Real Thread Lace and Linen Edging; Lisle and Cotton do.

With a full assortment of Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, with many other articles not enumerated, making our assortment one of the largest and best we have ever offered our friends and customers. So we invite them all to call as early as convenient, and examine for themselves, as we expect to sell as reasonable as any other house in the trade.

East corner Market Square, and No. 1 Green Street,
Fayetteville, N. C. ALEX'R JOHNSON & CO.
September 19, 1852. 27tf

I AM receiving a much larger STOCK OF GOODS than usual, consisting of a complete assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

—Among which may be found—

Ladies' fine Dress Goods, Bonnets, and an assortment of Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, of the latest styles.

—ALSO—

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Negro Blankets and Kerseys, Bagging and Rope, with a large supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

All of the above Goods have been recently purchased, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

W. F. MOORE.
East Corner Market Square.
Sept. 6, 1852. 23tf

FALL STOCK, 1852.
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE ARE now receiving our Fall Stock, to which we invite the attention of buyers.

HALL & SACKETT.
August 23, 1852. 19-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store next door to Hall & Sackett's, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

N. B. Military Dresses made in the latest and most approved style.

☞ A general assortment of choice CLOTHING on hand, which will be sold low for cash or approved credit.

B. MONAGHAN.
August 12, 1852. 16tf

NEW STOCK.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall purchases of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

In addition to a great variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, they have the usual THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, LAW, HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL and MISCELLANEOUS works, suited to this State. The most elegant stock of **BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS** ever seen in this place.

Blank Books, Writing Paper, Pen and Pocket Knives, Ink, Ink Stands, Pens, Envelopes, Port Folios, Port Monais, Drawing Paper, Pencils,

And various other articles usually kept in a Bookstore.
Oct. 4. E. J. HALE & SON.

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.
July 14, 1851. 4-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb. 9, 1852. 63tf

BOOK BINDERY.
THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Anderson Street.
Sept. 8, 1852. 24 6m

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 28, 1852. 86tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48 tf

JOHN BANKS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

WILL attend to the sale or purchase of Produce, and will ship with dispatch all consignments made to him.
Sept. 18, 1852. 28-6m

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1852. 64y

WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.
P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER.
August 16, 1852. [illegible]

T. C. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 1, 1852. [illegible]

JOSEPH J. LIPPITT,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
AND DEALER IN GROCERIES,
HALL'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale of Produce; returns rendered with despatch.

Refer to E. P. Hall, Esq., Pres't of the Branch Bank of the State; Messrs. C. T. Haigh & Son, Fayetteville.
Oct. 14th, 1852. [illegible]

N. B. STARBUCK,
Troy, New York,
IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,
Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

"The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville."

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 2-tf

W. B. McKAY.] [J. H. ROBERTS.

McKAY & ROBERTS,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
South Water street, 6 doors below Market,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

Reference:
John D. Starr, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of Fayetteville,
Wm. G. Broadfoot, Cash'r, do.
Elijah Fuller, Esq., Fayetteville.
Messrs. Cook & Taylor,
" Cook & Johnson.
L. C. Hubbard & Co., Clinton, Sampson county.
Thomas J. Morisey, Esq., Lumberton, Robeson.
J. B. Brown, Esq., Westbrooks, Bladen.
Oct. 8, 1852. 33Y

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hannum, Wayne County,
Chandler Hall, Johnston Co.,
Lovett Peacock, Columbus Co.,
B. H. Barden, " "
Thos. L. Vail, Bladen "
Messrs. Smith & Ingram, Johnston Co.,
Messrs. Z. & J. Jones, "
Messrs. Smith & Jones, "
Spencer Fountain, Esq., "
Levi Bailey, Esq., "
May 20, 1852. 93-ypd

MARBLE FACTORY,

By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1852. 55-1Ypd

MRS. E. WALTON

HAS just returned from the North, with a new and beautiful assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Straws of various kinds and prices, of her own selection, and the latest style; Velvet, Silk and Satin Hats. Also, a large assortment of Dress and Mourning Caps, and a variety of beautiful Head Dresses.

A large assortment of the most fashionable Dress Trimmings. Also, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak Patterns; embroidered Sleeves and Chemisetts, both Swiss and Lace; a large assortment of the best quality of Kid and Silk Gloves; childrens' ditto; a pretty style of Bracelets; Velvet Cuffs and Cuff Pins.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.
October 1, 1852. 31-2m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE subscriber is now receiving his FALL STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND JEWELRY of every description.

Also, plated Cake Baskets, Candlesticks and Castors; fine Cutlery; double and single barrel Guns; Colt's and Allen's Revolving Pistols; self-cocking and common Pistols; Powder Flasks; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Percussion Caps; Violins; Flutes; Fifes; Accordeons; Music Boxes; gold, silver and steel Spectacles; and a great variety of other articles in the line.

A good assortment of CLOCKS.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine. WARREN PRIOR.
Sept. 30, 1852. 30-3m

☞ Clocks and Watches repaired and warranted. Also, Jewelry of every description neatly repaired.

FRESH GOODS.

25 PIECES Carpetings, new style and patterns—Brussels, three ply, Ingrain, Venetian, Druggett and Rugs; Floor and Table Oil Cloths; Damask, Turkey red, and embossed Curtain Goods; super fine Blankets; Brass and Brass-head Andirons, and Shovels and Tongs &c., &c.

CROCKERY.

20 Crates assorted Crockery, new style, imported directly from Liverpool, making our assortment complete.

—ALSO—

25 Bbls. Coffee Sugar,
5 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico Sugar,
20 Bags Laguira Coffee,
2 Casks old French Brandy,
20 Bbl. bbls. and boxes Soda, Butter, and Picnic Crackers.

An assortment of Ready-made Clothing.
Just received and for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Oct. 4, 1852. 31tf

EDWIN GLOVER,
At the sign of the large Watch, Hay Street,
(HIS OLD STAND.)

Has just received his FALL STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of

Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND MILITARY GOODS.

AMONG his assortment may be found Watches of all kinds, from $8 to $125; gold Fob, Guard and Vest Chains; gold Seals and Keys; silver Fob and Guard Chains and Keys; Breast-pins, Ear rings and Finger-rings, (a fine stock;) Cuff-pins; Bracelets; gold and silver Spectacles, Thimbles and Pencils; gold Lockets; Colt's and Allen's Revolvers; Chess-men; Accordeons; silver Spoons; silver Cups, &c.; Military Goods of all kinds, a fine lot of Clocks, and almost everything called for in his line, which will be sold cheap for Cash, or on short time to those that will pay their bills when presented.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired as usual.
Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.
☞ All those indebted by Note or Book account, must pay by the 1st of November.
Fayetteville, Oct. 4, 1852. 31-tf

BOOTS.

MENS', Youths' and Childrens' Boots.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 28, 1852. 30tf
☞ Cash paid for dried Fruit.

HERRINGS.

50 BBLS. HERRINGS,
25 " Prime Pork,
For sale by T. S. LUTTERLOH & CO.
July 21, 1852. 10tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from New York, a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Among which are:
Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope,
Nails, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron,
Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas,
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot,
Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.

Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.

McLEAN & JONES.
Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 47tf

GROCERIES.

45 BAGS Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
6 Hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar,
20 Barrels Refined Sugar,
5 Barrels granulated Loaf Sugar,
2 Boxes double-refined Do.,
20 Hhds. sweet Molasses,
Imperial, Hyson and Gunpowder Teas,
20 Gross Matches,
100 lbs. ground Pepper,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
500 lbs. Sal. Soda,
4 Bbls. Copperas,
7 bbls. and ½ bbls. "Eagle Mills" Snuff,
500 lbs. Sole Leather,
1 bbl. Alum,
Putty in Bladders and Tin Canisters,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
24 doz. Yeast Powders,
Bar Soap,
100 Kegs Nails, (assorted) best brands,
Colgate and Hull's fine Soaps,
And a great many other goods for sale low by
H. BRANSON & SON.
September 2. 22-tf

FALL AND WINTER,
1852–'3.

Card to the Citizens of Fayetteville.

IF you visit Wilmington this Fall or Winter, do not fail to call at the Merchant Tailoring and Clothing Store of SCOTT & BALDWIN. They are now opening one of the largest assortments of

Clothing and Fancy Dress Goods

ever before offered to the citizens of North Carolina; among which may be found every variety of Business Coats, Pants, latest style, and Vests of all the raging colors, as well as plain Satin and Cassimere. Their new and beautiful assortment of Fashionable Over-Coats cannot fail to please. The "Patent Make Seam" Shirt sold only by this house, is an article which every gentleman ought to wear who wants a pleasant fitting and desirable garment. Shirt Collars, Under Garments, Gloves, &c., &c., in great variety. All selling low for cash.

Our Merchant Tailoring Department is conducted by cutters of eminent skill; so that we are at all times prepared to make suits to measure, on the most approved style. A splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings always on hand.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,
Merchant Tailors, Importers of Hoisery, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and Dealers in Ready-made Clothing of their own superior manufacture.
Wilmington, Sept. 14, 1852. 27-t1J

The WARSAW STAGE

will leave Fayetteville daily, at half past 4 o'clock, A. M., commencing the 1st day of July.
2-tf McKINNON & McNEILL.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

ALMANACS.
The Farmers' and Planters' Almanac

and Turner's N. C. Almanac, for 1853. Just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 15.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1000 acres of fine Turpentine and Timber LAND, in Robeson county, about four miles North East of Lumberton. Nearly the whole tract is heavily timbered, and there are several beautiful situations for a residence. But a small portion has been cleared. It lies as high and healthy as any land in this region of country.

Also, six unimproved Lots in the town of Lumberton. Persons wishing to purchase will make application to Robert E. Troy, in Lumberton, or to the subscriber in person, 12 miles from the village, on the Harllecsville Road.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
Sept. 13, 1852. 26tf

C. W. ANDREWS,
Dealer in Stoves,

AND MANUFACTURER OF PLAIN AND JAPAN
Tin Ware, Copper, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Works.

I HAVE in my employment competent workmen, and am prepared to do all kinds of work, either in COPPER, TIN or SHEET IRON.

I have on hand all the necessary materials and machinery for making Factory Cans and Drums, and to do all kinds of factory work that can be done by any similar Establishment in the State.

Also, for sale, Patent Factory Can Rings, varying from 9 to 14 inches; Drum Heads, &c.

ROOFING, GUTTER AND LEADER PIPES put up in the best manner.

Also, just received, a full supply of **COOKING STOVES**, of the most approved patterns, some of them very large, for hotel and plantation use.

Always on hand a good assortment of TIN WARE.

C. W. ANDREWS,
South East corner Market Square.
May 15, 1852. 91-tf

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE.

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
Nov. 10, 1851. 58tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

FALL GOODS.

WE are receiving our FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

Including Turpentine Tools; bar, band, hoop, round, and square Iron of all descriptions; German, American, English and Cast Steel.

Hollow and Wooden Ware; Boots and Shoes; Saddles, Saddlery and Leather; Hats and Caps; Staple Dry Goods; with our usual heavy stock of

GROCERIES.

☞ Country Merchants who purchase in this place would do well to call and examine our stock.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 15, 1852. 26tf

IREDELL'S REPORTS.

JUST published, Vol. 12 Law, and Vol. 7 Equity. Price $3 50 and $3. These are small volumes, in consequence of the Reporter making new arrangements for publishing.

Bound vols. exchanged for Nos. as usual.
Dec. 19, 1851. E. J. HALE & SON.

FIRE-PROOF ROOFING.
Francis Shenton,
SLATE AND METAL ROOFER, &c.,

THANKFUL for past favors, begs to call public attention to SLATE ROOFING, done on the most approved principle, making roofs lighter, tighter, and more durable than the old way of sheeting, effecting a saving in lumber, and greater security against fire. The low price at which Slate Roofs are now offered will compare favorably with any other kind of fire-proof Roofing.

SLATE CHIMNEY PIPES made to any pattern. They are an excellent remedy for smoking chimneys, and seldom fail to effect a cure.

☞ Tin and Copper Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, made to any pattern, and every kind of fire-proof roofing put on or repaired in the best manner, on reasonable terms.

F. S., in soliciting your patronage, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction in all cases where a thorough knowledge of his business is required.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7, 1852. 24Y

CORN SHELLERS AND STRAW CUTTERS,
For sale by
H. BRANSON & SON.
September 13, 1852. 25tf

PETER P. JOHNSON

HAS just received from New York, the largest and best selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

That he ever offered for sale; all of which will be sold at the lowest market price. His friends and all who wish to buy are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.
August 26, 1852. 20tf

WANTED,

20.000 BARRELS OF TURPENTINE, for Distillery at the Plank Road Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.
Dec. 18, 1851. 49tf

TOOLS.

CARPENTERS', Blacksmiths' and Coopers' Tools.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 28, 1852. 30tf

Shoes for Sale at Cost.

THE subscriber will sell 500 pair of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, and Slippers at cost. Call while the assortment is good.

W. S. LATTA.
June 14, 1852. 99tf

SCOTT AND JACKSON.

JUST received, a supply of "Scott and Jackson," Headley's new Work. Also, DANIEL WEBSTER and his Contemporaries, by C. W. March.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1852.

REMOVAL.
SAM'L J. HINSDALE,
Chemist and Druggist,

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public, that he has removed from his Old Stand to the next corner above, (generally known as the "Blake corner.")

Having fitted up his Store with every convenience for conducting business, both wholesale and retail, to the best advantage, he solicits a continuance of the kind favor he has enjoyed, with the assurance that no effort on his part shall be wanting to merit it.

His Stock comprises a full assortment of articles in his line of business, all of the best quality: Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, choice Teas, Seed, Glass, Putty, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Soaps, Potash, &c.

The utmost care given to the preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes.
July 12, 1852. 6tf

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.
McDonald & McMaster

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a *COMPLETE STOCK* of

Groceries and Provisions,

Embracing almost every article usually kept in that line, at the YELLOW BUILDING, a few doors above the State Bank and one door above M. W. Jessup's, on Gillespie street, and would be pleased to exhibit any thing in their line to those who may favor them with a call.

—ALSO—

Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass-ware, Wood-ware, Liquors, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and a good assortment of Dry Goods.

To the above Stock we would respectfully invite the attention of the public.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1852. 22tf

LEATHER BANDS,

THOROUGHLY stretched, cemented, and riveted. For sale by T. S. LUTTERLOH & CO.
Oct. 1, 1852. 31tf

LAWRENCE & TROY

Have received their Fall Stock of

Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors.

—ALSO—

A small lot of Ready-made Clothing, Crockery and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery.

We have on hand the following

GROCERIES:

Rio, Laguira, and Maracaibo Coffee; Porto Rico and Cuba Sugar; Loaf, Crushed and Coffee ditto; Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Fancy and common Bar Soap; Pearl and Corn Starch; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs; Cloves, Cinnamon, Tea, &c.; Salt, Iron, Molasses, &c.; Sole, Upper and Harness Leather.

PROVISIONS:

Mess Beef, and smoked and dried ditto; Beef Tongues, and "Tongues and Sounds"; No. 3 Mackerel, in bbls.; No. 1 ditto, in kitts; Salmon and Pickled Herring, in bbls.; Lard, in bbls., kegs and kitts; Goshen and Dairy Butter; Cheese, Pickles, Preserves, &c.

LIQUORS:

Fine French Brandy; Common Domestic ditto; Old Rye Whiskey; Rectified ditto; clear white ditto; Country ditto; New England Rum; Holland Gin; Port and Teneriffe Wine; Common Malaga ditto.

We have a large lot of Liquors which we offer low by the barrel.

We keep on hand, always, Bacon, Flour, Corn, &c.

We offer any of the above named Goods as low as can be afforded in this market, for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

LAWRENCE & TROY.
Sept. 15, 1852. 26tf

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Call and examine before you buy elsewhere!

THE undersigned has just received and opened his Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Consisting of black, brown, green and blue Cloths, of various qualities; fancy and plain Silk, Satin, Velvet and Cassimere Vestings, of the most fashionable colors. Also, Doe skin and fancy Cassimeres, of the most fashionable selections.

☞ A select assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Overcoats, Over-sacks, close-bodied Sack and Frock Coats, of various styles; fancy and plain silk and Cassimere Vests, of superior cut and workmanship, and of the most fashionable colors.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles, would do well to call and examine his Stock.

The subscriber continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. As he has taken instructions in Cutting from one of the best instructers in New York City, he flatters himself that he can carry on the business with more success than it has heretofore been done, and will spare no pains to please those who may favor him with their patronage.

☞ He may be found at the Store recently occupied by Mr. J. M. Beasley, on the North East corner of Market Square. HUGH GRAHAM.
Sept. 15, 1852. 26-3m

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WE have our Steam Saw Mill in successful operation, 8 miles from Fayetteville, near the Raleigh Stage Road, and are prepared to execute orders in our line. As we run two *Rotary* or *Circular Saws*, we can fill bills at the shortest notice. We can furnish Pine, Poplar and Juniper LUMBER, and of almost any length. Our Lumber, for truthfulness of line and smoothness of face, shall be equal to any ever delivered in market.

JONES & BARBEE.
March 30, 1852. 78tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being anxious to concentrate his business more, offers for sale his farm on Ashpole, in Robeson county, containing nearly ONE THOUSAND ACRES, from 150 to 200 of which is under cultivation, producing cotton extremely well. The balance is woodland, and considered some of the best land in the county. On the premises are a dwelling and all necessary out-houses; two cotton gins, one by horse, the other by water. Situated in as good a neighborhood as is in the country; a good school now in operation under the care of the Rev. Mr. MacDonald, within one-fourth of a mile of the dwelling. From 15 to 20 hands could be profitably employed in farming. It is also a good location for a country store, being from 40 to 50 miles distant from Fayetteville and Cheraw, the principal market towns, and in a thickly settled country. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as a purchaser would be sure to examine for himself.

Also, another tract, containing 300 acres, lying on the west bank of Lumber river, being good Turpentine and Timber Land, and about 8 miles from the above described land. Terms will be accommodating.

Messrs. Wiley Alford, John Purcell, and Duncan MacNair will show the lands.

MALCOM PURCELL.
October 2, 1852. 35tf

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the "Salem Manufacturing Company," being desirous to dispose of their establishment, carried on by steam power, situated in Salem, Forsyth County N. C., are offering the same at private sale, on as favorable terms as could be expected by such persons as feel inclined to enter into the manufacture of cotton.

The factory contains 2500 spindles, and 26 looms. If not sold shortly, they even would be willing to sell the Machinery separately from the buildings.

For further particulars apply to the President of the company,
Salem, Oct. 9, 1852. F. H. SHUMAN. 33*3m

WASHINGTON
Livery Stables,
Hay St., opposite the Methodist E. Church,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have recently added largely to their already fine stock of Horsgs and Vehicles. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, they humbly beu e continuance of the same.

JOHN J. PHILIPS.
ROBERT WOOTEN.
Jan'y 31, 1852. 63*tf

EXECUTORS' SAL

ON Thursday, the 18th November next, we
to the highest bidder, that valuable tra
upon which Hector Curry, dec'd, formerly li
Robeson county, containing between four and fi
dred Acres, directly on the road leading from
College to Fayetteville, six miles from the former
The land is level, and surpassed by none in t
the State for farming purposes. Improvements
comfortable buildings, and a most desirable
The payments will be divided into t
ments, the first payment due January 1854, th
due January 1855.
Also, farming utensils, crop and stock of
scription, on a credit of six months, pur
bonds and approved security in all cases.
The sale will take place at the usual hour,
premises.
JAMES McQUEEN, Ex
SARAH CURRY, Ex
Oct. 25, 1852.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOO

THE undersigned have the pleasure of annou
to parents, guardians, and the public gene
that they have procured the services of the Re
J. Smyth, graduate of Dublin and
ties, to take charge of the above Sc
Mr. Smyth, from long experience, and
rary attainments, as teacher of youth, is em
qualified to insure satisfaction to all
sons and wards under his care and instr
scholar, disciplinarian and teacher, few are
and fewer still his superiors. Board can be
with the Principal, and in the neighborhood
month. Tuition from $10 to $20, per sess
months. The institution will be opened for
tion of students on the second Monday in
JOHN C. McLAU
DANIEL C. McINTY
DUNCAN McLAURI
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., Oct. 2 , 1852.

LEATHER BAN

THE subscriber has put
ing, cementing and
rivets. The Bands are
chines, made expressly
difficulty of bands stret
common way of making
this process. Bands made
width evenly, run true, a
the drum or pully, and wil
more power than those
They are made out of
Spanish Leather, and no pains
them equal to the best North
sold as low as can be bought in
CHAS
Hunt's Store P. O.,
Band Shop near Jesse W
REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. S
Chas. E. Shober, Salem; Peters,
Mine: Mr. Enely, Hodson Mine,
Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county;
ville.
Jan'y 22, 1852.

TO FEMALE TEACH

THE Trustees of Floral College
until 11th of December next,
signed Committee, proposals for
to assist in imparting instruction
College. Applicants must accompany
with certificates of re
and as to salary.
Any information desired in regard
can be obtained by addressing
mittee, at Gillopolis Post Office,
W. McKAY,
J. B. McCALLUM,
JOHN McNEILL,
Oct. 23, 1852.

TO MUSICAL INSTRU

THE Trustees of Floral College
competent Instructer to take
cal Department in said Institution.
liberal. Proposals will therefore be
undersigned Committee until the
next, when the Board of Trustees will
make a selection, which will be
day to the successful candidate.
cify the amount they are willing
ces for the term of one year, and
proposals with certificates of
moral character and musical attain
Any information desired in regard
can be obtained by addressing the
olis Post Office, Robeson county, N. C.
It is immaterial whether the applicants are
men or Ladies.
WM. McKAY,
J. B. McCALLUM,
JOHN McNEILL,
Oct. 12, 1852.

NOTICE.

WE, the subscribers, being desirous
the West, offer for sale the PLAN
which we now live. It contains
about 200 of which are under a high
tion. About 400 acres is heavily timbered
suitable for Turpentine, Lumber, &c.
tract of land is at the contemplated
River Navigation. There is also a
ly built and in good repair.
and in a fine neighborhood
Yard, with all the buildings necessary
in the county. The Plantation is
with buildings of any in the
the 24th of November. The terms
one and two years time, with interest
bond with approved security.
At the same time we will offer a large stock
some 1500 bushels of Corn, several
Wheat, and a variety of other property
mention.
The sale will continue from day to day
sold.
Pharr's Mills, Moore co., Oct. 15, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A TURPENTINE FARM,
hundred Acres of finely Timbered
Waccamaw river, near the head of
cessible at all seasons of the year
flat-boats. Three thousand acres
have been boxed and worked
premises are a dwelling house,
buildings. There are three hundred
land under fence, well adapted to the
tions of the South. Also, a CAPITAL
with a mill frame ready for raising,
abundance of Timber. In addition
tages, the range for stock is
tion of country; and its nearness
tine market as the State affords,
this location so well adapted to the
improving community.
For terms, apply to the undersigned
S. C., where all applications
with prompt attention. TOM. F. GILLE
Oct. 15, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, desirous of changing
will, on Wednesday, 1st of December
at Auction his present stock of GOODS,
Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Crock
Hardware, Saddlery, and Groce
He will also rent or sell the PLANTATION
he now lives, containing between
He deems it useless to describe it, as those
purchase will examine the premises.
tinue from day to day, until the goods are
He will also hire out privately, for the ensuing
18 or 20 likely Negroes. If not hired
they will be hired out at the above sale.
The subscriber has a likely team of Mules
good Timber Wagon with new gear, which
like to dispose of. Also several Horses.
Those persons who are indebted to the
must positively settle the same at the ensuing
Court, or they will have the pleasure of
an officer, as no longer indulgence will be given.
Terms of sale made easy.
C. A. HARRIS
Leon, Sampson Co., Nov. 5, 1852.

SECOND FALL STOCK

THE undersigned expect to receive, during
sent week,
A large and general assortment of
as they usually keep
And would be pleased to exhibit them to their
tomers, and to purchasers generally.
These goods were selected personally
care, and will be offered at the lowest market
back country merchants and others.
November 8, 1852.